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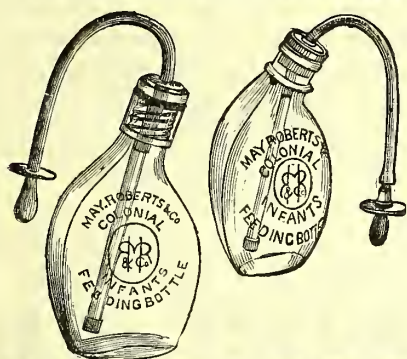
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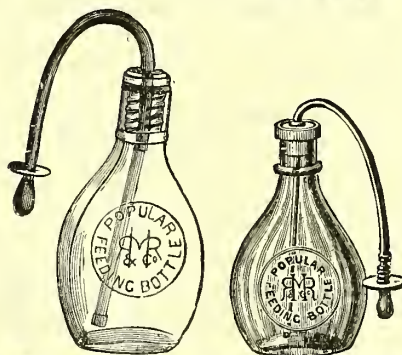
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MINOR

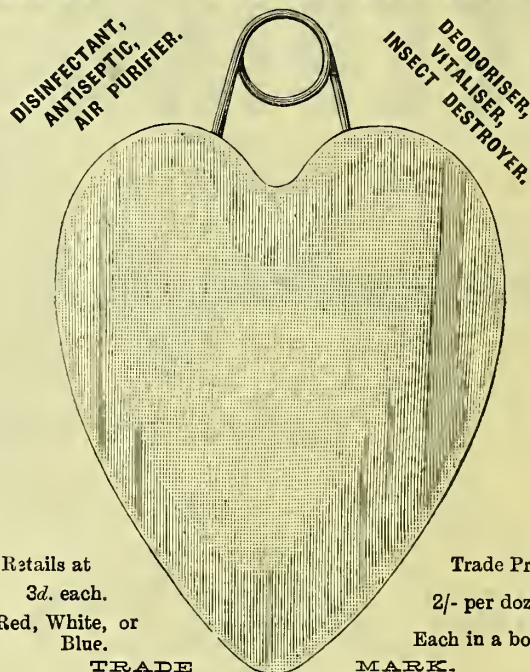
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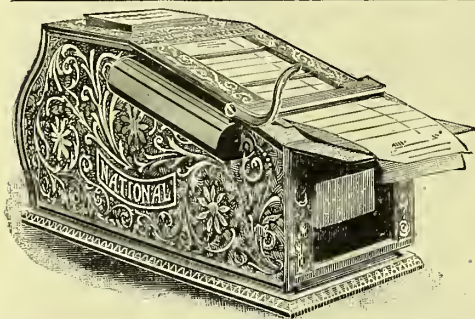
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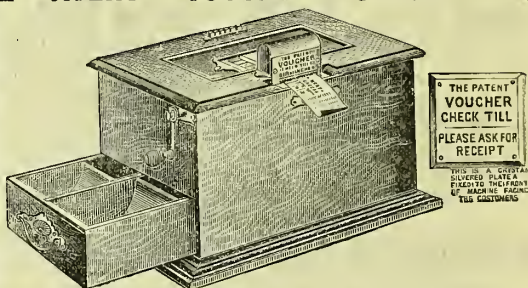
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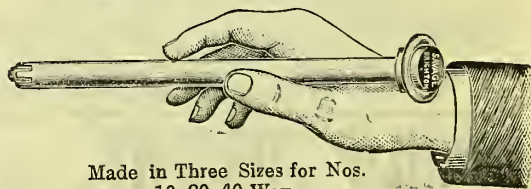
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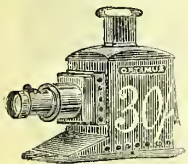
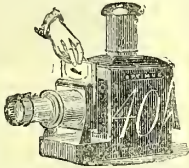
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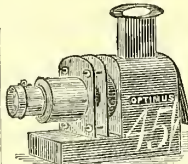
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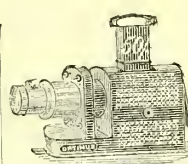
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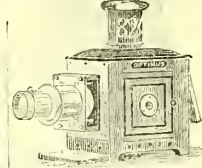
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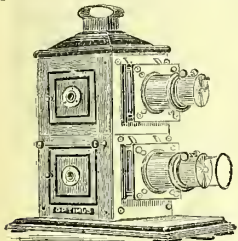
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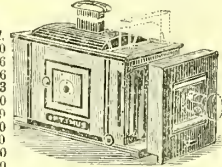
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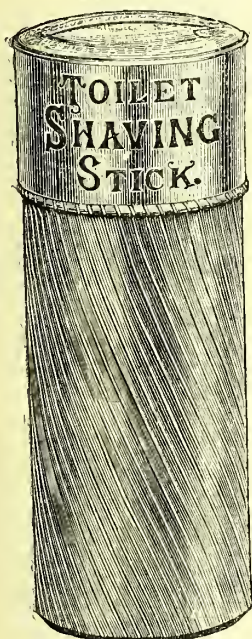
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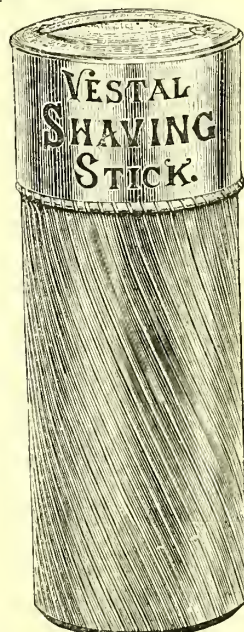
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1s. 1½d. Moonseed ointment. Lees, Chemist, Oldham.
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Half-dozen 6d., ½ doz. 9d., 1 doz. 1s., ½ doz. 2s. 9d., ½ doz. 3s., Willon's Canadian pig powders; good condition; lot 30s. 138/35, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.
Two 2s. 9d. Epps's Curacene, 1s. 8d. each; 2 1s. Morson's Wheat Phosphates, 6d. each; 1 2s. 3d. and 4s. 6d. Rowland's Kalydor, 1s. 6d. and 3s.; 48 3s. 6d. Wyeth's Beef Juice, 28s. 6d. 189/41, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST 42 Cannon Street E.C.

Educational.

Student's microscope; mahogany case; cost 2l. Dent, Swaffham.

Minor books and volumetric apparatus for sale, cheap Brice, Chemist, South Wigston.

"Carpenter on the Microscope" (Dallinger, 7th edition), quite new, published at 26s.; what offers? Thomas, 5 Northgate, Lincoln.

Lauder Brunton's "Pharmacology and Therapeutics"; Quain's "Dictionary of Medicine" (2 vols.); half published price; good condition. Phillips, Chemist, Horwich, Lancs.

Gerrard's "Pharmacy," Wootton's "Problems," Wills' "Pharmacy," Attfield's "Chemistry," Bentley's "Structural Botany," Pereira's "Selectæ Prescriptis," all in very good condition and latest editions; what offers? 8/742, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

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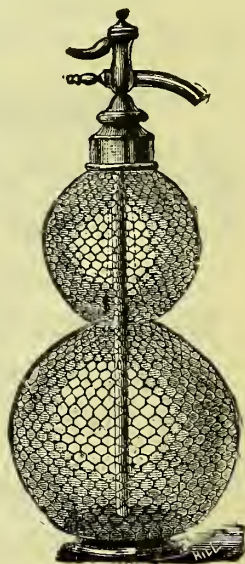
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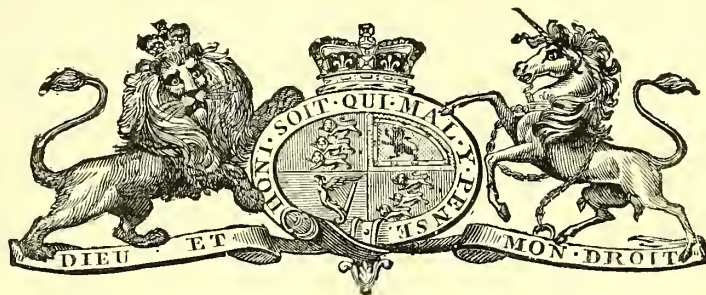
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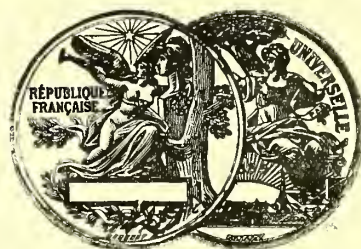
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Miscellaneous.

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3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

PENZANCE.—Retail and Dispensing Business; splendid central position; bold, handsome shop; very low price to prompt purchaser. Apply, Isard, 14 Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.

£225.—Light Retail and Dispensing Business; improving health resort, West of England; returns £450, capable of increase. A. J., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

LIGHT Retail and Dispensing Business, in country town in Kent; returns about £500; very profitable; good house and large garden; low rent; price £500. Address, W. M., Messrs. Hodgkinsons, Treacher & Clarke, 101 Whitecross Street, London, E.C.

CHEMIST'S Business in N.W. District, averaging for 10 years over £900; price £650, cash down; no credit; in same hands many years, and at full prices; a long introduction can be given; rent low; comfortable house. "Cambridge," 40 Aldersgate Street.

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Have at the present time a large number of inquiries for good-class Country Businesses, and they invite communications from intending vendors. **NO CHARGE IS MADE UNLESS A SALE IS EFFECTED.**

LONDON, W.—Old-established business; well-fitted pharmacy and good stock; returns under a manager £400; price £350 or valuation.

MIDLANDS.—Light Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing at fair prices; returns £550; price £450.

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Chemists' and Druggists' Valuers, Transfer Agents
Negotiators, Arbitrators, and Fire Loss Assessors,

9 NEW CANNON STREET, MANCHESTER,

Have had most experience and more practical knowledge than any other firm, having been 40 years connected with the calling. Highest references.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL—Continued

FOR immediate disposal, an old-established Business in good town in Yorkshire; satisfactory reasons for disposing; part purchase—agency can remain on security. For full particulars apply, 190/41, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

£200.—Small profitable Retail; suitable for beginner; exceptional opportunity; returns easily doubled by personal attention; small rent, about £10; rest let off to good tenants. Apply, in first instance, A. Minter, 15 Croxsted Road, West Dulwich.

MID WALES.—For disposal, in a good market town, an old-established Agricultural Business; good shop, warehouses, and roomy dwelling-house; rent 31l.; for special reasons will be sold at a valuation. For further particulars apply, Southall Bros. & Barclay, Birmingham.

IN one of the leading towns in the West of England.—A first-class Light Retail, Prescribing Business, with Wines and Spirits; returns have averaged £1,900 for last 3 years; handsomely fitted; good stock; large house; valuation only. Address, N. M., c/o Mr. Parkhouse, Wellington, Somerset.

IRELAND.—For immediate disposal, Medical Hall in good market town, Co. Monaghan; long established; proprietor retiring; this is a good opportunity for an L.P.S.I. (H. C., as the district is such). For further particulars address, 147/20, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

THOROUGHLY bond-fide old-established Prescribing Dispensing, and General Drug Business, in a Midland county town, doing over £600; profits exceptionally good; rent £35 on lease; price £530 cash; references required with applications; satisfactory reasons for disposal. Apply, F. Wyleys (Limited), Coventry.

WEST OF ENGLAND.—Seaside resort; a good-class Dispensing and Retail Business, increasing each year; splendidly fitted and well stocked; returns last year 560l.; seven-roomed house and warehouse accommodation; rent 50l. on lease; at valuation. Address, W., c/o Hearon, Squire & Francis, 38 Southwark Street, S.E.

£150 to an immediate purchaser will secure a nice-class Chemist's Retail and Dispensing; good house, long lease; capable of great extension; stock and fixtures cost nearly double; doing under management about £300; perfectly genuine; northern suburb of London. Further particulars of "Otto," 8 Torwood Terrace, Torquay.

CHESHIRE.—For disposal, an unopposed and old-established Retail and Dispensing Business in a pretty neighbourhood of 6,000 inhabitants; no cutting; plenty of scope for increase; one appointment brings in £48 per year; rent £28, taxes low; part can remain. "Vendor," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

YORKSHIRE.—Good market town; very old-established Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business, with good house attached; returns £800; only changed hands once in 50 years; will be sold for valuation of stock and fixtures, and £50 for lease and goodwill. "Yorks," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL—Continued

BIRMINGHAM.—Thickly populated; a genuine Prescribing and Light Retail, returning £500 with only partial attention, and increasing; considerable Proprietaries; no patents; price £275. "Prescriber," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

HOME County.—Light Retail and Dispensing Business, with splendid old-established family connection; returns about £1,000; first class shop, large house, greenhouse, &c.; all in good condition. Address, by letter, "University," c/o Crossley, Moir & Co., 57A Coleman Street, E.C.

25 MILES from London (South); good-class Family Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business, doing a steadily-increasing trade of £700 a year, net profits exceeding £300; rent £40; well fitted, good stock; price £550; strictest investigation afforded those meaning business. C. W. T., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

£650.—**NORTH LONDON.**—An old-established Retail and Dispensing Business in centre of good-class residential neighbourhood, giving a clear profit of £300 a year after paying all working expenses; price £650, to include some valuable proprietaries. Apply "North," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.—To be disposed of, a Chemist's Business, with which is combined Grocery, Ironmongery, Stationery, and Gilbey's Agency; the present proprietor also holds the Post Office appointment, and has carried on the business for 30 years; well-fitted shop, warehouses, and small house; incoming by valuation. Apply, John E. Thistle, Auctioneer, Montgomery.

GENUINE Retail Drug Business for sale; established 20 years ago by present proprietor, who is retiring from retail; long lease, as lock-up shop, or with house; 10 minutes from London Bridge, Surrey side; thickly populated; very brisk ready-money drug trade, with two or three good proprietary lines. Address, "Practical Chemist," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

FOR immediate disposal, in a good-sized village, a Mixed Business; qualified man, who did not object to take up groceries and fancy, would do a good trade; stock and fixtures about £500; house and back premises in splendid condition, and strictly private. Address, "Drug Stores," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

£300—Branch, 10 miles rail from City, under exceptional circumstances, for immediate disposal; just opened; doing nearly £7 weekly under indifferent management; in district of 6,000 inhabitants, and rapidly increasing; rent £35; good shop, house, and garden; excellent opening; value in stock and fittings. Gainsford, 6 Pemberton Gardens, N.

GOOD prospect of increased trade in the locality, and a safe investment.—Chemist's Business, nicely and conveniently arranged and fitted, carried on by Proprietor 30 years; retiring; inspection invited; good house (10 rooms), store, and offices; near Dock and terminus; rental £55; price for house and business £850; business alone £300 (much under value). Apply, J. T. R., 19 Bernard Street, Southampton.

£200 Cash, remainder by easy instalments; a genuine Retail and Prescribing Business; old-established; in leading thoroughfare of densely-populated neighbourhood, North London; handsomely-fitted shop; convenient house; long lease; private entrance and good garden; returns about £400; capable of great increase; good opening for dentistry. 37/98, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

THOMAS TOMLINSON & SON, Chemists' Valuers, 9 New Cannon Street, Manchester, have Businesses for Disposal in Rochdale, about £500; Rochdale, about £800; Sheffield, about £450; Penrith, about £1,000; Southport, about £280; Oldham, about £350; Oldham, about £700; Bolton, about £350; Nottingham, about £400; Farsley, about £250; Olston Ferry, about £220; Bradford, about £650; Ripon, about £650; Warrington, about £250; Liverpool, about £200; Liverpool Broadgreen, about £200; Bradford, Manchester, about £110; Croydon, about £500; Derby, about £320; and several others.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

WANTED, a good sound business; advertiser can invest from £1,000 to £1,200 cash in a suitable concern. Send full particulars as to returns and net profits to W., c/o T. Greenish, Esq., 20 New Street, Dorset Square, N.W.

WANTED, immediately, a good-class Dispensing and Light Retail Business, returning about £1,000 and upwards; must have a nice house, and bear strict investigation; advertiser will pay cash down, and does not object to either country or seaside town. "Major," c/o Chemist, 94 St. Mary's Road, Walthamstow.

TENDERS.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

ANTRIM UNION.

MEDICINES AND MEDICAL AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

THE Board of Guardians of above Union will, at their meeting to be held on Thursday, 27th inst., consider Tenders for supplying the Workhouse and several Dispensaries with above, for twelve months ending October 31, 1893.

Tenders (forms of which can be had on application to this Office) to be lodged with me not later than 11 o'clock on the day above specified,

By order,

J. CLARK,

Clerk of Union.

Union Office, Antrim,
October 13, 1892.

SALE BY AUCTION.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

TOWN OF ST. CLEARS.

Sale of Important and valuable Dwelling-house, Shop, and Premises, and Goodwill of Chemist and General Wholesale and Retail Business, with Wine and Spirit Business attached.

MESSRS. JAMES DAVIES & CO. have received instructions to offer for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION (unless previously disposed of by private contract), at the Swan Hotel, St. Clears, on Tuesday, November 1, 1892, at half-past 2 in the afternoon, all that very well and conveniently-situate Freehold Messuage or Dwelling-house, with the Shop, Warehouse, Yard, and Outbuildings, situate in the Town of St. Clears, together with the Goodwill of the well-known Chemist and Wholesale and Retail Wine and Spirit, and Seed, Grocery, and General Business, recently carried on by the late Mr. Richard Williams, deceased, and previously by his uncle, the late Mr. Evan Williams, deceased.

There is attached to the business a Victualler's Double Licence, and a large and lucrative business until some time last year had for upwards of 50 years been carried on by the late Mr. Evan Williams; and the business was subsequently carried on by his two nephews, and latterly by Mr. Richard Williams to the time of his death.

The Stock-in-Trade must be taken at a valuation by the purchaser. The above affords a splendid and rare opportunity to an enterprising young man to continue a large and thriving business in a most central and rich district.

For further particulars apply to Mr. John Davies, L. & P. Bank, St. Clears; Mr. John Thomas, Talog; the Auctioneers, at Golefawr Whitland; or to

Mr. W. MORGAN GRIFFITHS,
Solicitor, Carmarthen.

PARTNERSHIPS.

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ONE-HALF interest in an old-established Essential Oil and Wholesale Druggist in America; senior partner retiring; capital required £500 to £2,000. W. S. Thompson, 12 Newgate Street, E.C.

PARTNER wanted to take half-share in old-established Family and Agricultural business; capital required about £2,500. Apply, by letter, W. J. Rogerson, 38 Southwark Street, London, S.E.

APPRENTICESHIPS.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

MR. E. H. CROYDON, Newcastle, Staffs., has a vacancy for an Apprentice, one who has passed Prelim. preferred; good opportunity of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the trade.

WANTED, to apprentice a well-educated youth, aged 15, for 4 years, to a good-class Dispensing and Retail Chemist. State premium required and full particulars to "Spec," c/o Wright, Layman & Umney, 50 Southwark Street, London, S.E.

APPRENTICE, for old-established (1824) English Pharmacy, in South of France; comfortable home; good climate; aged about 18; excellent occasion for well-educated youth; premium required. Smith, Pharmacien de 1ère Classe and A.P.S., Pau.

VACANCY for Apprentice, in a good-class Country Business, where he would be treated as one of the family in every way, with time for study, &c.; moderate premium required; 2 apprentices kept. Address, "Chemist," Mr. Quelche, Ludgate Square, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

M. BAKER, Nuneaton, requires an Assistant. State full particulars and salary required.

QUALIFIED Assistant wanted. Apply, A. H. Ellithorne, Chemist, 64 Shaw Street, Liverpool.

JERSEY.—J. T. Baker requires an experienced Assistant; accustomed to good-class Retail.

TRAVELLERS wanted: saleable winter novelties; cash buyers only. Particulars from J., 3 York Street, London Road, S.E.

WHOLESALE.—Wanted, an Assistant for Dry counter. Apply, Langton, Hicks, Bros. & Co., 38 Wilson Street, Finsbury.

QUALIFIED Assistant wanted; age about 23.—Apply, with full particulars, to A. Jeans, Chemist, 151 Oxford Street, Manchester.

IMMEDIATELY, a qualified Assistant, for a country business. Apply, with usual particulars, to Loggin, Chemist, Stratford-on-Avon.

WANTED, for Hull and Scarborough, 2 or 3 qualified Chemists for Cash Trade; good references. State wages required to 27 Park Grove, Hull.

WANTED, a qualified Assistant (outdoors), capable of taking entire charge, if required, of a Homoeopathic Pharmacy. Apply, S. F. Burford, Halford Street, Leicester.

IMMEDIATELY, an accurate Dispenser, of town experience, writing a good hand, and 25 years of age, for a permanency. Apply, 5 Bathurst Street, Sussex Square, Hyde Park.

AT once, an Assistant; about 24 years of age; must be a good Dispenser. Apply, stating full particulars as to age, height, salary, and references, to Tenison Smith, Ryde, I.W.

TRAVELLER wanted; country; must know Sundry trade well; aged about 30. Apply, with fullest particulars, K. Z., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

JUNIOR, just out of apprenticeship, and used to good-class country trade. Full particulars, with photo, to 41, c/o Messrs. W. Edwards & Son, 157 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

WANTED, for the Winter season, a young English Assistant Chemist, who can speak either French, German, or Italian. Please send photograph. Giuseppe Tassanotti, Bordighera, Italy.

DISPENSER, in good-class Family and Dispensing business. Apply, stating age, height, salary, and enclose photo, to C. W. Turner, Proprietor of Anderson & Virgo's, The Foregate, Worcester.

A QUALIFIED Assistant (indoors), by a leading West-end firm. State full particulars of age, height, and salary required, to A. B., c/o Meggeson & Co., Miles Lane, Upper Thames Street, E.C.

WANTED, for a first-class establishment, a qualified Assistant, with good Dispensing experience. Particulars to "Dispenser," c/o Hodgkinson, Treacher & Clarke, 101 Whitecross Street, E.C.

ASSISTANT, about 24, indoors; must be good Counterman, quick, and obliging; one-used to Store trade preferred. Apply, with references, to Gibb's Drug Stores, 31 High Street, Winchester.

WANTED, active experienced Assistant, aged about 30, for Mixed country trade. Apply, stating full particulars, references, experience, and salary required (outdoors), to 168 Bath Street, Ilkeston.

WANTED, immediately, Invoice Clerk for Wholesale Drug and Patent Medicine trade. Apply, stating previous experience, references, and salary required, to Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds.

WANTED, immediately, Manager for a Branch business, country trade; abstainer and Churchman preferred; qualified. State age, height, and salary required, to W. Greaves, Chemist, Clown, near Chesterfield.

WANTED, immediately, Assistant for Light Retail and Dispensing; aged about 23; indoors; no Sunday duty. Please send age, height, references, and salary expected, to Herbert Ray, Chemist and Dentist, Margate.

SOUTH COAST.—Wanted, a qualified Assistant for the Dispensing counter; outdoors; short hours. Apply, with full particulars as to salary, &c., 191/22, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

JUNIOR (indoors); good references indispensable. Apply personally (by appointment) if possible; if by letter state age, salary, references, &c., and enclose carte (to be returned), to Barker, 135 Great Dover Street, S.E.

WANTED, an Assistant; indoors; aged about 21; hours light. State full particulars, age, height, experience, and salary, with photo (to be returned), to Henry Henley, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Lyme Regis, Dorset.

WANTED, a good Dispenser and Bookkeeper by a firm of General practitioners; outdoors; one seeking a permanency preferred. Apply, with full particulars and salary required, F. J. Gibson, Chemist, Wolverhampton.

A SMART Improver or Junior; accustomed to a Mixed country business. Apply, with full particulars, enclosing photo and stating salary required (indoors), to 191/22, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

AN Assistant (indoors), about 21, for a good-class Family and Dispensing business; short hours; no Sunday duty. Apply, with full particulars as to age, height, experience, and salary required, to H. Athorp, Chemist, Peterborough.

WANTED, immediately, a good Junior Assistant, not under 20 years; indoors; light trade; time for study. Apply, stating previous experience, references, salary required, enclosing c.v., to W. Jacobs, Medical Hall, Guildford, Surrey.

WANTED, a qualified Junior for Mixed business; hours 8 to 8 except Thursday, close at 1 o'clock, and Saturday open till 11; little or no Sunday duty; indoors. Apply, stating salary required, with photo, to Rees, Thomas & Son, Merthyr.

WANTED, a sharp and energetic young man as Junior Warehouseman; one who has had experience in calling over orders and despatching goods. Apply, stating previous experience, salary required, &c., to R. Sumner & Co., 50A Lord Street, Liverpool.

ASSISTANT; smart, businesslike man; must be well up in Dispensing; one just completed his full term of apprenticeship treated with; liberal terms and comfortable birth; enclose carte (to be returned), Address, I. W., 22 Craven Terrace, Lancaster Gate, W.

ASSISTANT Forewoman wanted; knowledge of Drugs necessary; must be sufficiently experienced to take entire charge of a department. Apply by letter, stating age, salary, and experience, to A., c/o Crossley, Moir & Co., Advertising Agents, 57A Coleman Street, E.C.

MANAGING Assistant, to take charge of Branch Business; must be able to Prescribe and Extract; salary (indoors) 25s. a week; a full day off each week; Sunday duty, 2 evenings on and 1 off. Address, Broadner, Chemist, Cheetham, Manchester, with photo, to be returned.

WANTED, a gentlemanly young man as Assistant; must have had experience in the Wholesale Surgical Instrument and Druggists' sundries trade. Apply by letter, stating experience and salary required, to 137/38, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

ASSISTANT-MANAGER, accustomed to a Mixed business; must be duly qualified, well up in all branches of the trade, and able to take entire charge. Apply, with full particulars, stating age, height, salary required (indoors), and enclosing photo, to Arthur Carlton, Chemist and Druggist, Peterborough.

WANTED, Dispenser and Bookkeeper; indoors; ample time for reading; one wishing to enter the profession preferred; must be quick and accurate Dispenser. Apply at once, stating age, salary required, references, and enclosing photo (to be returned), to Dr. Herri, Semmelweis, Darlington.

IMPROVER or Junior Assistant required in Light Retail and Dispensing business; one who would accept small salary and take time for study preferred; applicants to state age, height, and full particulars, enclosing photo if convenient, which will be returned. Arthur J. Taylor, 29 King's Road, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.

DRUGGISTS' Sundries, Perfumery, &c.—Wanted, a man with good knowledge of the trade, and best references as to character, as Foreman Stockkeeper, and to superintend packing and despatch of orders, &c.; wages, 30s. per week. Address, stating age, previous experience, &c., to "A. Druggist," c/o Street & Co., 30 Cornhill, E.C.

WANTED immediately, two active, experienced Assistants (Minor qualification preferred) for pure Drug and Dispensing business; no heavy trade; abstainers preferred; short hours, no Sunday duty. Apply, stating age, salary required (outdoors), experience, and references, to P. Spite & Co. (Limited), 25 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow.

RANGOON.—Wanted, qualified Assistant, not exceeding 25 years of age, and single; one accustomed to first-class trade, and quick business man preferred; second-class passage paid out, and rising salary on four years' engagement. Apply by letter, with full particulars, to "Burmah," c/o Messrs. Street & Co., Cornhill, London, E.C.

QUALIFIED outdoor Assistant (under 32), requiring permanency, to manage Branch (or assist at main retail shop) at occasionally—Retail and Photographic Requisites; must be well recommended as steady, industrious, obliging, and trustworthy; tooth-extractor, prescriber, and pushing salesman necessary; salary 30s. weekly and commission (large scope for increase); send age, height, experience, &c. (enclosing photo and references), to J. Warton's "Red-Cross Pharmacy," Freeman Street (Branch: Oxford Street), Grimsby. Also outdoor Apprentice; no premium.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Continued.

PART-TIME. to attend evening lectures at Wills'; aged 23.
"Station," 40 Hampstead Road, Dorking.

ence in large provincial Wholesale house, last half in laboratory, had. Birmingham.

and West-End experience; minor; tall; aged 23. J. R., 34 Wiltshire Road, Brixton, S.W.

Applications for Agencies specially invited from Chemists
and Druggists in both Town and Country Districts.

[illegible]

If you have no surplus stock to Advertise just now keep this Form for future use.

PLAIN SPEAKING.

The Chemists
of the United Kingdom.

Gentlemen,

September, 1892.

We wish to speak plainly to you on the subject of Pepsin, believing it will be to your advantage as well as ours.

No one can compete with us either in quality or in price, this because of our exceptional position and the chemical talent we employ. A firm that slaughters 1,750,000 pigs a year, and can prepare Pepsin from the stomachs whilst they are absolutely fresh, can well claim pre-eminence, and this we do.

The strength of our Pepsin is never questioned, and we guarantee that each grain we sell will digest 2,500 times its weight of egg albumen.

We ask you why you per oz. for Pepsin of strength, when you can Pepsin at 3/6 per oz., and call for Pepsin, B.P., of ours by the addition We thus enable you to **1/- PER OZ.** This is a it is true, and worthy of

For dispensing fluid Pepsin, we offer you our of which contain 1 gr. of

It is absolutely per- from deposit, and many times stronger than other Glycerine preparations of Pepsin, for some of which you pay as much as 14/6 per lb. Ten minims equal in strength 4 grs. Pepsin, B.P.

We will post you our little work containing valuable formulæ of Digestive Medicinal Preparations free.

Six days a week we are personally interesting medical men throughout the Kingdom in our high-test Pepsins, and everywhere with the greatest success.

In the meanwhile we want to show you that it is to your advantage to use our ferments in your everyday dispensing.

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59 & 60 Tooley Street.

Yours faithfully,
ARMOUR & CO.

**"COMPARISONS ARE ODISIOUS,"
BUT NOT TO US.**

OUR PRICES.

PEPSIN, 2,500 test ... 3/6 per oz.

Insoluble, Scale, or Soluble Powder.

PANCREATIN, ... 3/6 per oz.

GLYCEROLE PEPsin, 6/3 per lb.

PEPSIN TABLETS.

Bottles containing 20 ... 8/6 per doz.

75 ... 25/-

"PEPTONISING TABLETS."

Tubes containing 15 ... 7/6 per doz.

OF ALL WHOLESALEERS.

consent to pay 3/6 to 5/- inferior quality and purchase our 2,500 test can, if you still have a make 4 oz. from each oz. of 3 oz. of milk sugar. buy **PEPSIN, B.P., AT** startling statement, but your consideration.

preparations containing Glycerole, each 10 minims our scale Pepsin.

manent, bright, and free

PROMISE LITTLE!**DO MUCH!!**

TRY a Table-spoonful or two of EDWARDS' DESICCATED SOUP in any Soup you may be making in the usual way, and

The Result will Surprise You!

One Pound will make Six Quarts. It is unequalled for enriching all Gravies, Soups, Hashes, Stews, &c. Sold everywhere. Cookery Book, post free. Sole Proprietors—F. KING & Co., Limited, 3-6 Camomile Street, E.C.

GEO. MASON & CO.'S ESSENCE OF BEEF.



HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, BROMPTON.

Order No. 1080.
"Please supply 120 tins Mason's Essence of Beef as before."

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"Please send at once 3 Gross Mason's Essence of Beef."

"O.K." BOUILLON.

The "O.K." Bouillon is the best and cheapest Beef Tea ever put before the public. It is made in England from British Beef. It can be sold as low as 6d. per tin.

CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA, MEAT LOZENGES.

MASON'S MALTED FOOD FOR INFANTS.

PRICE LIST POST FREE.

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EIGHT PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED.

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YORKSHIRE RELISH.

Most Delicious Sauce in the World. Bottles, 6d., 1s., & 2s. each.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

The Best in the World. 1d. Packets; 6d., 1s., 2s., and 5s. Tins.

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One 6d. Tin is equal to 25 eggs. In 1d. Packets; 6d., 1s., and 5s. Tins.

GOODALL'S CUSTARD POWDER.

Delicious Custards without Eggs. In Boxes, 2d., 6d., & 1s. each.

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Delicious Blancmange in a Few Minutes. Boxes, 6d. and 1s. each.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE, B P.

Best Tonic yet Introduced. Bottles, 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.

GOODALL'S GINGER-BEER POWDER.

Makes the Best Ginger-Beer. Packets, 3d. and 6d.

GOODALL'S BRUNSWICK BLACK.

For Painting Stoves, Grates, Iron, Tin, &c. 6d. & 1s. Bottles.

GOODALL'S LAVENDER WATER.

A Rich and Lasting Perfume. Bottles, 1s., 2s., and 5s. each.

GOODALL'S PLATE POWDER.

For Polishing and Cleaning all Metals. Boxes, 6d., 1s., and 2s.

GOODALL'S JELLY SQUARES.

Make a Delicious and Nutritious Jelly. In $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint, 1-pint and Quart Boxes, 3d., 6d., and 1s. each.

PROPRIETORS—GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS.

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DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

Monthly Price List of Patent Medicines, Druggists' Sundries, &c., will be sent post free on application to

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS.

Cash Price—20s. for 12½ Gallons.

CASKS FREE.

School of Cookery, Crystal Palace, S.E.

January, 1883

Mr. PETER TYRER,

Sir,—I have been using the "Borough" Ketchup, and am very pleased with it. Its flavour is excellent, both for all kinds of Savoury dishes and Soups; and I most certainly should advise every cook and housekeeper to use it, FOR I HAVE NEVER YET MET ITS EQUAL.

[2] MARIAN SMITHARD,

Lectress on Cookery.

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DO NOT THROW MONEY AWAY
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CHIEF SCOTCH AGENCY—West Nile St., GLASGOW.

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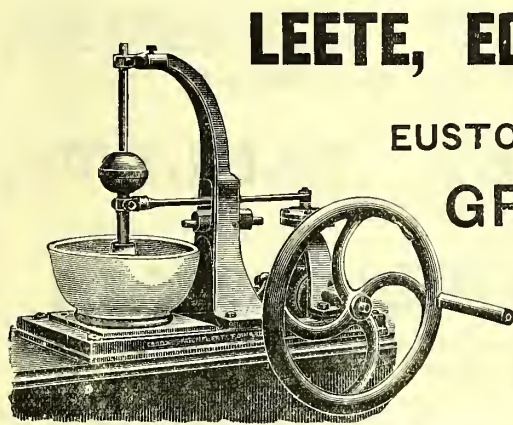
WORCESTER, READING, HARVIE, YORKSHIRE, AND "BOROUGH" KETCHUP,
SILVER MEDAL.

		Per gross.	Extra Quality.		Per gross.	Extra Quality.
1d. Sample Bottles, dozen parcels	.. ..	5/3	6/3	½ Bottles, flat or round, reputed ½ pints	.. ..	16/-
1d. Giant " ½-gross boxes	.. ..	5/9	6/9	½ Pint Imperial, round stoppered bottles	.. ..	26/-
dozen parcels	.. ..	6/6	8/6	12½-Gallon Casks (casks free) ..	.. ..	20/-
" " ½-gross boxes	.. ..	7/-	9/-			

ROYAL CAFE SAUCE, a Rich Fruity & Exquisite Flavour.

Square Glass Stoppered Bottles, containing nearly ½ pint Imperial, 42/- per gross.

Sample Bottles at 7/- per Gross



LEETE, EDWARDS & NORMAN, LTD.

ENGINEERS,
EUSTON ROAD, LONDON, N.W.

GRINDING, LEVIGATING,
AND MIXING MACHINES.

(GOODALL'S PATENT.)

PUMPS—For Semi-Fluids,
Chemicals, &c.

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Pill Cutting, Pill Rounding, Pipers, and all other Machines for

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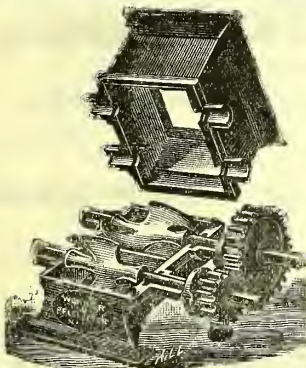
Also for Horse Balls, Tooth Pastes, Ointments, Soaps, Powders, and
for general Mixing, Incorporating, Sifting, and Straining.

REPLACES WITH ADVANTAGE ALL OTHER APPLIANCES FOR THESE PURPOSES.

Made in various sizes, to do from ½ lb. up to 1 ton at a time.

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Contractors to the War Offices of all the Great Powers and other Governments.



Size 3, Type 1, for 1-lb. Mass.

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LINSEED, LIQUORICE, AND CHLORODYNE COUGH LOZENGES.

A HANDSOME COUNTER MAHOGANY SHOW CASE

Given to any Chemist buying 1 cwt. of above Lozenges. Price 1/- per lb. net.

GIBSON'S VOCAL LOZENGE

"TOP NOTE PRODUCERS."

The immensely increasing demand for these Lozenges, and their wonderful popularity, is entirely due to their intrinsic merits, not only as producers of a fine clear voice, but as an effectual remedy for all Chest Affections; Sore Throats, arising from cold, seem to disappear as if by magic; Tickling in the Throat or Hoarseness is removed by allowing a few Lozenges to gradually dissolve in the month; indeed, Debility and Weakness of the Vocal Organs are unknown to those who regularly use these valuable Lozenges. Sold in 1/1½ and 2/9 Boxes.

CHERRY BLOSSOM LOZENGES,

The most delightful and delicately perfumed Lozenge ever produced; have an immense sale.

With 4 lbs. of these Lozenges we give one of Mellin's Patent White-glass Silver Top Screw-stoppered Bottles.

VOICE AND THROAT LOZENGES,

FOR SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

DIGESTIVE DINNER TABLETS,

Composed of Bismuth, Cardamom, Soda, Rhubarb, Ginger, &c.

CHOCOLATE WORM CAKES,

Very palatable and unusually attractive.

Packed in Tins, each containing 3 doz., 6 doz., or 12 doz. Cakes. Retail at One Penny each.

Sugar Worm Cakes,

Contain Calomel, Jalap, and Santonine (flavoured with Raspberry), are palatable and very effective.

As they will keep in any climate, a steadily increasing demand is made for them for EXPORT.

Put up in 3-doz., 6-doz., and 1-gross Tins.

[1]

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Morris & Gailard (Salts)

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Sears, F. W.

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Ellis & Son (Butna)
Hassall & Co.
Huleen, J., & Co.
Idrie & Co.
Ingram & Boyle
Jewbury & Brown
Johannle Spring (Lim.)
Mills & Co. (Bourne)
Schweppe, J., & Co.

BITTO PLANT

See SYRONS AND ESSENCE—J
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Bratby & Hinchliffe (Lim.)
Gueret Frères
Tyler, Hayward, & Co.

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Lory, Jules
Pekko, Allen & Co.
Prosser, Taylor & Co.
Rooke, Tompitt & Co. (Melbourne)
Sharland & Co.
Soul, W. H., & Co.

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Hildesheimer & Faulkner
Silverlock, H.
Townsend, J.

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White, A., & Sons
Woolley, Sons & Co.

APPARATUS

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Olson, A.
Orme, J., & Co. (Scientific)
Perken, Son & Rayment
Poths, H., & Co.

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Robinson & Sons
Schutze, F., & Co.
Warne & Co.

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Howards & Sons
May & Baker (Lim.)

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Hewlett & Sons
Howards & Sons
May & Baker (Lim.)
Symes & Co. | Tyrer, T., & Co.
White, Alfred, & Sons

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Gurney & Jackson
Hargreaves, Dr., & D.
Herschell, Dr. | Mutter, Dr.

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Howards & Sons
Mack's Starch

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Barnett, R. H.
Bratby & Hinchliffe (Lim.)
Enah, H. W., & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Gilbertson, H., & Sons
Hearn, E. J., & Co.
Isaacs & Co.
Johnsen & Jørgensen
Kilner Bros.
Poths, H., & Co.
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Toogood, W.
"W" Brand Bottles
Youldon, E.

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Robinson & Sons

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Berend & Co.

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Howards & Sons
May & Baker (Lim.)

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Ferre & Co. | Moss, J., & Co.

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Christy & Co. (Aromat.) cum
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Sanger & Sons

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National Chemical Co.

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Bramwell, E., & Son
Brunner, Mond & Co. (Lim.)
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Fuerst Bros.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Greiff, R. W., & Co.
Harrington Bros.
Hill, A. S., & Son [Clark
Hodgesons, Treacher &
Howards & Sons (Pharm.)
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Lofthorse & Saltmer
Lorenz, H.
May & Baker (Lim.)
Morris & Gailard Moss
Smith, T. H., & Co.
Tyrer, T., & Co.
Washington Chemical Co.
White, A., & Sons
Zimmermann, A. & M.

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CHLOROFORM & Co.

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Zimmermann, A. & M.

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Essence

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Jeyes' Fluid
Mason, C. E., & Co.
National Chemical Co.
Sanitas Co.
Seabury & Johnson
Star Chemical Co.
Tyrer, Thos., & Co.

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Calvert, F. C., & Co.
Fuerst Bros., & Co.
Fletcher Bros., & Co.
Government Sanitary Co.
Grindley & Co. (Lim.)
Jeyes' Fluid
Mason, C. E., & Co.
National Chemical Co.
Sanitas Co.
Seabury & Johnson
Star Chemical Co.
Tyrer, Thos., & Co.

DISPENSING

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Idris & Co.
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Clay, Doug & Co.
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May & Baker (Lim.)
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Socio & Andrioli
Schlesinger, L.
Stevenson & Howell
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Tombarel Freres
Treat, R. C.
Vogt, G., & Co.
Warrick Bros.
Wright, Layman & Umney

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Robbins, J., & Co.
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Tasmanian Eucalyptus Oil
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Potter & Clarke
Vogt, G., & Co.
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May, Roberts & Co.
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Nestlé, H.

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Lynch & Co.
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The Lofodan Cod Liver Oil Co.

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Lloyd, T. H., & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney

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Woodward, W.

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Phillips, G., & Co.

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Potter & Clarke

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Newball & Mason
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Potter & Clarke

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Keene & Ashwell
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Thompson & Capper
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Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Fellows
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Jelly
Syms & Co.
Tyrer, Thomas, & Co.

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Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Lynch & Co. (Lim.)
Spilone, O., The
Toogood, W.

INK [SEE MARKING INKS]

Bewley & Draper

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Steiner & Co.

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London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.

KETCHUP

Tyrer, P.

LANOLINE

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.

LARD

Ewen, J., & Sons

LIME JUICE

Southwell, O., & Co.

LINT

Liverpool Lint Co.
Newsome, C.
Robinson & Sons
Seabury & Johnson

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Forquass & Forster (Solazzi)

LITHIA

Fuerst Bros.

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Blyton, Astley & Co.
Gibson, R., & Sons (Mantre)
Hill & Son
Jackson, T.
James & Co.
Warrick Bros.

MACHINEERY

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Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Gardner, W.
Leete, Edwards & Norman, Ld.
Olson, A.
Pindar, J. W.
Pontifex & Wood (Lim.)
Werner & Pleschder (Kneading and Sifting)

MAGNESIA

Bush, W., Son & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Greiff, R. W., & Co.
Henry, T. & W. (Calcioid)
Hill & Sons, A. S.
Washington Chemical Co.

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Allen & Hanbury
Anderson & Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. (Kiepler's)
Hearon, Squire & Francis
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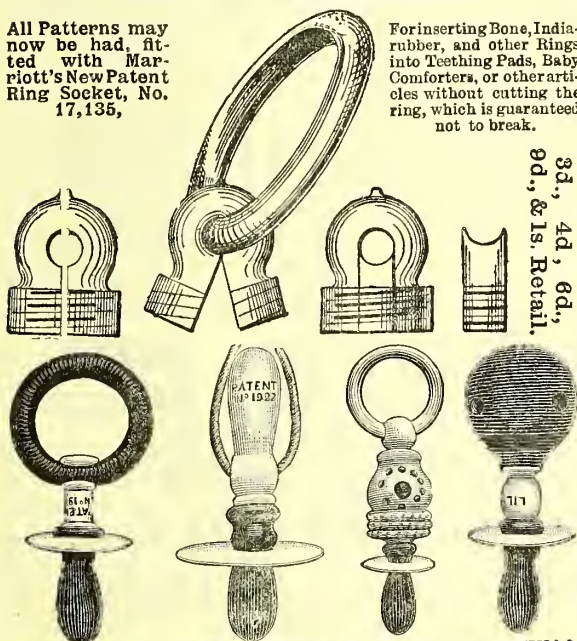
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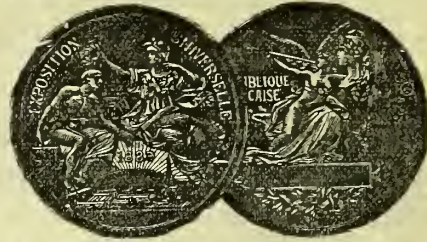
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SPECIALITY OF

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21/-

Pint Wicker.
42/-

Quart Wicker.
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WINTER SEASON, 1892-3.

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'BI-PALATINOID' OPENED. (FERROUS CARBONATE) (FERROUS PHOSPHATE)



Before immersion in water.

After three minutes' immersion in water at normal temperature of stomach.

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A NON-TOXIC ANTISEPTIC FOR BOTH INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

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NON-TOXIC NON-IRRITANT, NON-ESCHAROTIC—ABSOLUTELY SAFE, AGREEABLE, AND CONVENIENT.

FORMULA.—LISTERINE is the essential antiseptic constituent of Thyme, Eucalyptus, Baptisia, Gaultheria and Mentha Arvensis, in combination. Each fluid drachm also contains two grains of refined and purified Benzo-boracic Acid.

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LISTERINE is a well-proven antiseptic agent—an antizymotic—especially useful in the management of catarrhal conditions of the mucous membrane, adapted to internal use and to make and maintain surgical cleanliness—asepsis—in the treatment of all parts of the human body, whether by spray, injection, irrigation, atomization, inhalation, or simple local application, and therefore characterized by its particular adaptability to the field of

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LISTERINE destroys promptly all odours emanating from diseased gums and teeth. It is a perfect tooth and mouth wash, Indispensable for the Dental Toilet.

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URIC ACID DIATHESIS.**

Lambert's Lithiated Hydrangea.

**RENAL ALTERNATIVE—
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FORMULA.—Each fluid drachm of "LITHIATED HYDRANGEA" represents thirty grains of FRESH HYDRANGEA, and three grains of CHEMICALLY PURE Benzo-Salicylate of Lithia. Prepared by our improved process of osmosis. It is INVARIABLY of DEFINITE and UNIFORM therapeutic strength, and hence can be depended upon in clinical practice.

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Close Clinical observation has caused LAMBERT'S LITHIATED HYDRANGEA to be regarded by physicians generally as a very valuable Kidney Alternative and Anti-lithic agent in the treatment of

Urinary Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Cystitis, Diabetes, Hæmaturia, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and Vesical Irritations generally.

REALIZING that in many of the diseases in which LAMBERT'S LITHIATED HYDRANGEA has been found to possess great therapeutic value it is of the highest importance that suitable diet be employed. We have had prepared for the convenience of physicians

DIETETIC NOTES,

suggesting the articles of food to be allowed or prohibited in several of these diseases. A book of these Dietetic Notes, each note perforated and convenient for the physician to detach and distribute to patients, supplied, upon request, together with literature fully descriptive of LISTERINE and LAMBERT'S LITHIATED HYDRANGEA.

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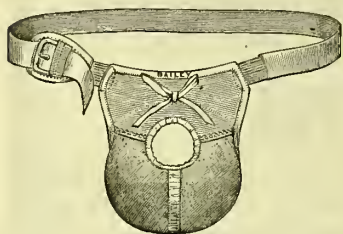


FIG. 1.

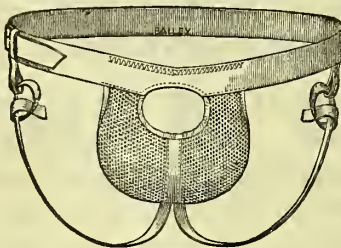


FIG. 2.

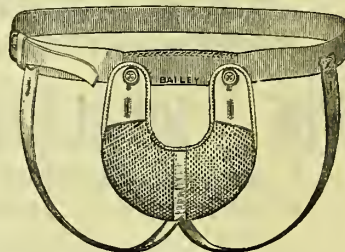


FIG. 3.

Cabinet of 2 dozen assorted, 30/- USUAL DISCOUNT.

TESTIMONIAL.

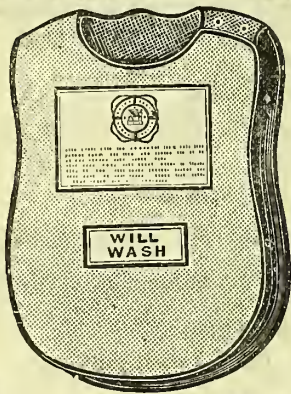
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ARE WARMER, SOFTER, MORE ELASTIC, AND BETTER
FITTING THAN FELT, BEING WOVEN FROM BEST
LAMB'S WOOL ONLY.

CHEST AND LUNG PROTECTORS.



FIG. 97.

Scarlet—	No. 1	2	3	4	5	6
Double..... per doz.	14/-	18/-	22/-	27/-	36/-	44/-
Single	"	6/-	8/-	9/6	15/6	24/6
The "Winter"						
Fig. 97. Vest Shape, "	"	18/-	24/-	30/-	36/-	42/- 55/-
Natural Grey Fur-Felt (Solport's).						
Double..... per doz.	15/-	20/-	25/6	34/-	42/6	52/-
Single	"	6/6	9/-	12/-	15/6	20/- 25/-

NATURAL GREY FUR-FELT CHEST PROTECTORS.

These are made from a specially-manufactured felt, the material of which is pure, soft, undyed Lamb's Wool—to which is added the Fur of the Grey Coney.

They present several advantages.

They are very comfortable to wear, being soft, smooth, and warm.

They allow free circulation for the air.

They are undyed, so cannot irritate the most sensitive skin.

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ESTABLISHED 1746.

Stock Items in Good Demand.

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Kepler Malt Extract contains all the nutrient elements of pure barley, such as phosphates, albuminoids, &c. in conjunction with that peculiarly active substance, diastase, which is concerned in converting the starch of farinaceous products into the more assimilable products. This diastase is a most important principle of the Malt, being of special service in errors of nutrition, accompanied by digestive derangements. It does not tax digestion, but aids it in its processes, and furnishes warmth-giving, tissue-forming, and force-producing elements; hence it is of great value in building up the strength of patients prostrated and emaciated by the influenza.

Kepler Extract of Malt supplied to the Trade in 7-lb. and 14-lb. Bottles at 20/- to 36/- per doz.

KEPLER SOLUTION OF COD LIVER OIL.

Cod Liver Oil is considered to be of the first importance where nutrition is defective or slow. The plain oil cannot be taken by

many people on account of its tendency to produce nausea and vomiting. This trouble has been obviated by the introduction of the Kepler Solution of Cod Liver Oil in Extract of Malt. Undoubtedly a very large proportion of the oil swallowed is wasted, as proved recently by the experiments of Minowski upon the absorption of fat. Cod Liver Oil taken plain is invariably found to a large extent in the faeces, but when administered in a finely-divided condition, is perfectly assimilated by the

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Glycerinum Pepticum is a pure glycerine solution of the fresh peptic ferments. Though but recently introduced, this has already acquired an encouraging amount of support from medical authorities. Its high digestive power is at once apparent when we assert that 12 minims of this Peptic solution will digest 2,000 grains of egg albumen under proper conditions. Glycerinum Pepticum is guaranteed to be free from alcohol, sugar, and antiseptics (other than glycerin), and will keep well in all climates. Is freely miscible with all fluids or mixtures in which Pepsin is at all allowable. Supplied to the Trade in 4-oz. and 1 lb. bottles at 22/- and 72/- per dozen.

MALTO-RIGINE.

A solution of the finest castor oil in Kepler Malt Extract; represents 50 per cent. of castor oil. The nauseous and very objectionable taste of the castor oil is well disguised, and even the laxative properties of the oil enhanced in this combination, to which the most fastidious patients, as in the case of women and children, are not found to object.

Malto-Rigine is supplied to the Trade in two sizes at 8/6 and 20/- per dozen.

BEEF AND IRON WINE.

This preparation has been greatly improved of late, both in strength and flavour. It is a powerful nutrient tonic, especially as a food in impoverishment of the blood, nervous exhaustion and general debility. It is highly recommended by all the medical journals, and prescribed by the leading physicians of this and other countries.

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HYPODERMIC "TABLOIDS."

(Prepared by Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.)

SOLUBLE, PERMANENT, PORTABLE.



The Hypodermic "Tabloids" are soluble, of uniform activity, and

keep perfectly. In solution, whether prepared with an antiseptic or not, most of the active principles quickly undergo change. All the alkaloids and glucosides are perfectly preserved in the "Tabloids," and may be quickly dissolved as required.

THE LANCET reports that "they are readily soluble and not at all irritating." They present the advantages that the dose is always accurate, and the active principle unchangeable, and that they are compact and perfectly soluble.

"The little Giant Armamentarium."—EDIN. MED. JOUR. New formulae are being constantly added to the list.

Price 1/- per tube, or 12 tubes in leather case, with syringe, mortar, pestle, needles, &c., price complete, 15/-.

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"The neutral vapour of Chloride of Ammonium removes unhealthy and offensive secretions, and restores the long diseased or weakened nasal and respiratory mucous membrane to a healthy state, so that in cases of catarrh, where thickening, induration, and irritation exist, a most decided improvement is brought about in a short time." In "throat-cough," pharyngeal irritation and relaxation and weakness of the throat, it acts as a most effective alternative

and tonic to the mucous membrane.

"The best inhaler for the surgeon's study is that of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.; it does not require recharging at each time of using, and yields perfectly neutral vapour of Ammonium Chloride."

"Diseases of the Ear and Nasal-pharynx," Dr. MACNAUGHTON JONES (Baillière).

Dr. SMYLY, Ex-Pres. Royal College of Surgeons Ireland, says:—"It is the best Inhaler for Chloride of Ammonium I have met with."

Supplied to the Trade at 5/- each.

THE HOT AIR INHALER.

As Suggested by the late SIR MORELL MACKENZIE.

Recommended in dry pharyngitis, Influenza, laryngitis, bronchial catarrh, ozena, phthisis, &c.

EXPLANATION.—a. Box with sponge for inhalants. b. Inlet for air. c. Safety-valve. d. Thermometer. e. Spirit-lamp. f. Boiler.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE had observed in a very large number of cases that where inhalations of medicaments combined with steam were taken by patients, the vapour condensed on the tongue and palate, and seldom reached the pharynx, trachea, and larynx. Observing this defect, he designed a simple method whereby patients can inhale volatile medicaments together with the heated air from the instrument figured in the annexed drawing. Patients who have taken inhalations of terebene and terebene thimates evidently inhale these volatile substances into the air-cells of the lungs, as the distinctive odour characteristic of the absorption of these has been observed in the urine four hours after inhalation.

Hot Air Inhalers (B. W. & Co.) are supplied to the Trade at 14/- each.

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"VASELINE" SOAP, unscented, each tablet in card case; boxes of 3 dozen tablets.

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PORTABLE. ACCURATE. ENERGETIC. LASTING.

These "TABLOIDS" are most convenient for preparing Solutions.

PRICES TO THE TRADE { Pyro-developer, in Bottles of 25 and 70, at 4/6 and 9/- per dozen.
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May be had from all Chemists and Druggists and Stationers.

Can be obtained in London through Messrs. Barclay & Sons, Farringdon Street; W. Edwards & Son, 157 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.; F. Newbery & Son, Newgate Street; S. Maw, Son & Thompson, Aldersgate Street; Ayrton & Saunders, Duke Street, Liverpool; Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds; John Heywood, Deansgate Street, Manchester; James Hemington, 6 Moor Street, Birmingham; Henry Hodder, Broad Street, Bristol.

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See "Chemist and Druggist," December 15th, 1874.

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For Infants, Children, and Invalids.

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HIGHEST AWARD—ADELAIDE, 1887, and MELBOURNE, 1888.

The Lancet describes it as "Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

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Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.



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A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

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AUSTRALASIA.

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South African Pharmaceutical Association.

The Midland Pharmaceutical Association of New Zealand.

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The Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.

Tasmanian Pharmaceutical Society.

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Summary.

UNDER Scientific Notes will be found some recent observations on alkaloidal assay.

WE mention a few novelties this week, and the Trade Notes are exceptionally interesting.

MANY chemists will be able to utilise the notes on leather-dyeing which we print on page 613.

THE winter session has begun in real earnest, and several of our pages are devoted to Association meetings.

WE are indebted to Mr. S. M. Burroughs for a description of Messrs. Nicholls & Passeron's pharmacy, at Nice.

CYPRUS, as a source of sumach, sponges, colocynth, olive oil, and other drug produce, is considered in a short article.

WE give some extracts from Mr. Edward Whympers' fascinating book "Travels amongst the Great Andes of the Equator."

MR SARGENT is still at it, and now he manages, as will be seen from paragraphs under English news, to take "Camwal" under his charge.

A GROCER at Cardiff has been fined under the Food and Drugs Act for selling Keen's mustard which contained 10 per cent. of wheaten flour.

WE have a taste this week of the caligraphic capabilities of chemists, a long dispensing direction having brought a host of specimens. A few of them are reproduced.

WE publish further particulars regarding the prosecution of Lincolnshire shopkeepers for selling tincture of rhubarb deficient in saffron; and we comment upon the subject editorially, thinking it to be a dangerous analytical precedent.

WE print a report from a Brisbane journal of the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, whereat Mr. S. V. Morgan was officially welcomed, and spoke on colonial pharmacy. The Queenslanders are anxious to cultivate more friendly relations with Bloomsbury Square.

EDINBURGH temperance advocates have endeavoured to prevent Messrs. J. F. Macfarlan & Co. from getting the grocers' spirit-licence, which is necessary for wholesale drug business there, but the respect in which Mr. J. R. Young is held by the officials there, as well as the merits of the case, sufficed to defeat the opponents.

"THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY," 1893.

THIS work is now being printed, the publisher having completed his arrangements. The first copies of the work will be despatched to our Australian subscribers, and thereafter will follow, as fast as they can be delivered by the binders, copies to other colonial and foreign subscribers, and finally to all at home. It should be noted that those whose subscriptions expire at the end of September, October, or November are not entitled to the 1893 DIARY (they having been presented with the 1892 one), and they will oblige by renewing their subscriptions as promptly as possible. This will facilitate our office arrangements, and ensure early despatch of the DIARIES, as all whose names are on our books in December will be presented with a copy of the DIARY, so that that is a good month to commence subscribing.

Next Week.

Secretaries of Associations and Societies should give the Editor post-card notice of meetings to be held, and the business to be transacted thereat, by Wednesday of the week before.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24.—The 14th Annual "Brewers' Exhibition and Market." Open all the week. Includes aerated-water machinery and requisites.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26.—Brighton Junior Association of Pharmacy, at 8.30. "Sharp Practice."

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27.—Chemists' Assistants' Association, 103 Great Russell Street, W.C., at 8.30 P.M. Discussion: "The Conditions of Labour in Pharmacy," opened by Peter MacEwan, F.C.S.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27.—Dundee Chemists' Assistants Association, at 9.15 P.M. Mr. G. D. Macdougald, F.I.C., on "Is Water Analysis a Failure?"

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27.—Liverpool Chemists' Association.—Election of President. "The Modern Interpretation of the Pharmacy and Patent Medicine Acts," by Dr. Symes.

English News.

Saffron in Tincture of Rhubarb.

At the last meeting of the Holland (Lincolnshire) County Council, Alderman Barrell in the chair, a discussion occurred on the report of the analyst, Mr. C. H. Southwell. Mr. Southwell had examined several samples of tincture of rhubarb, and some of these had been found to be deficient in saffron to the extent of 25 to 50 per cent. Prosecutions had resulted, and the analyst thought more samples should be taken. The Chairman, commenting on this report, said it was extremely undesirable that the least deviation from the established standard should be allowed; but it was only right to point out that in the cases of persons who had been recently convicted for selling adulterated tincture of rhubarb, the ingredient omitted was simply colouring-matter, which did not affect the medicinal properties of the mixture.

Alderman Cooke asked the Chairman to be good enough to give his authority for the statement.

The Chairman said he would readily do so. Squire's "Companion to the British Pharmacopœia" said: "Saffron. Medicinal Properties.—A slightly exhilarating stimulant. Useful for giving colour and flavour to official preparations."

Alderman Cooke said that scarcely bore out the statement that saffron had no medicinal property.

The Chairman said it was very slight.

Alderman Cooke expressed his surprise that, if such were the case, the absence of saffron should constitute adulteration under the Food and Drugs Act. As there were chemists in the Council, he should like to hear their view. Did they confirm the Chairman's opinion?

Alderman Shadford was understood to say that the properties of saffron were unimportant and inert—it was merely a colouring-fluid.

Alderman Cooke said he should like to know why the samples which had recently been subjected to analysis were regarded as adulterated, and the sellers subjected to fines, if the presence of saffron were immaterial. Was it a question of the cost of saffron? Having so far added to the information of the Council, could Alderman Shadford tell them the relative cost of the saffron and that of the ingredient substituted? Then they would be able to judge. (Laughter.)

Alderman Shadford (after the question had been repeated) said: The saffron is the most expensive. The rhubarb in tincture of rhubarb is all important. If the rhubarb is there, nobody is damaged. The saffron is only colouring-matter, and its absence or presence does not do any harm.

Alderman Cooke: The adulteration of gin with water seems to be very much on the same lines. (Laughter.)

The Chairman: I wish it to be quite understood that I do not wish to excuse the adulteration in the cases referred to. If we have a legal standard, the standard must be adhered to. Drugs and food must be sold of the proper quality.

The *Boston Guardian*, in commenting on this discussion, says it suggests

one or two unpleasant reflections. There are evidently some members of the Council who wish the County Analyst to conduct his analyses to suit their particular trades. "If he's going to annoy us tradesmen," said one member after the meeting, "we'll soon have him out." It is very annoying when, instead of saffron at 25s. per lb., you have used turmeric at 3d. per lb. to have the fact exposed; but if the more expensive drug is the prescribed ingredient for a particular medicine, it should be used, or the purchaser is defrauded. We don't see why publicans should be fined heavy penalties for putting a little too much water to their gin and brandy if chemists are to be allowed to sell as medicines improper and inferior drugs; and the extent to which this is apparently done calls for more complete analytical supervision. The point the chairman considered it his duty to remark upon is not a matter for discussion by County Councils, or even by medical gentlemen. The British Medical Council, under the authority of Act of Parliament, orders that certain ingredients are to be used in the preparation of medicine, and whether of value or not in the minds of the sellers of the compound, the Food and Drugs Act answers all doubts. It is framed for the protection of the public and the benefit of honest traders, and we shall be much mistaken if the County Council allows it to be ignored because some members find a departure from it convenient, not to say profitable.

Mr. Sargent Still Writing.

At last week's meeting of the Harrogate Town Council the following letter was read from Mr. G. W. Sargent, 75 Church Street, Kensington, London, the Clerk also stating that he had received several others:—

September 23, 1892.

CHEMISTS' AERATED-WATER ASSOCIATION.

45 Gifford Street, W., and Harrogate.

Dear Sir,—Constant complaint is reaching me you have taken no proceedings with regard to this "fictitious company." It will be necessary in your communicating with the Vestry of Islington, W., London, at once—and enquiry would be further promoted by mentioning my name in connection with the Pharmacy Acts. List of shareholders contains the names of Mr. R. Hampson, Islington, treasurer of the Society, and Mr. Greenish, members of the Council both, and the gravity of the position has been made clear to yourselves.

Yours truly,

G. W. SARGENT.

The Town Council, Harrogate.

Councillor Ward moved, and Councillor Oxley seconded, that it be laid upon the table.

The Clerk: The chemists referred to were Mr. Wilson and Mr. Davis.

Councillor Wilson said that as his name was mentioned he ought to give some explanation to the Council. This man had taken upon himself to write to various chemists all over the country, who, he thought, were contravening the Pharmacy Acts. Mr. Bottle, an ex-mayor and magistrate, of Dover, took the matter up, and this Mr. Sargent was indicted in an action for slander at the Maidstone Assizes, and the Judge requested him to come up for judgment when called upon, his counsel having offered most humble apologies.

The motion was then submitted and carried.

At a meeting of the Bangor City Council last week a letter was read from Mr. Sargent calling attention to certain violations of the Pharmacy Act, 1868. As, however, the letter could not be understood, though the writer stated it had been read at several Council meetings in England, it was decided to leave it on the table.

The Hours of St. Helen's Chemical workers.

Mr. Tom Mann made a speech at Wigan, in which he referred to the long hours of St. Helen's chemical workers. The Mayor of St. Helen's (Councillor Nuttall), referring to an assertion that there were a great many men who worked in the St. Helen's chemical-works from 7 A.M. on Sunday morning until 6 A.M. on Monday morning without any regulation hours for meals, has made inquiries and finds the statement to be true. There are, he says, "between fifty and sixty men, divided over the whole of the works, that commence work at 7 A.M. on Sunday and continue till 6 A.M. on Monday. The furnaces have to work continuously—i.e. eighty-four hours per week—and the long turn is required to enable the workmen to change turns, so that they work one week in the day and the next in the night. Therefore the man that has worked the long turn this week leaves work at 7 A.M. next Sunday, and does not come on duty till 6 A.M. on Monday following, so they have every other Sunday and Sunday night off work." The Mayor seems to think he has somehow proved that this abominable slavery is necessary. We confess we do not follow his reasoning. He proceeds (he is replying to an inquirer): "Now, when you take into consideration that only fifty to sixty men—out of a total of over 3,000—work this long turn, you will see it is a very small proportion. As to the meal-hours, it is quite impossible that workmen in charge of furnaces can have a fixed time for meals; they have to take them when the furnace will allow. But if you will look over the following statement you will see that they have ample time not only to have their meals but for a comfortable smoke, &c., after it, and the work is not hard. Statement: Average hours of attendance of the two shifts of men, 84 per week. Hours spent in actual work (say) 30 per week. The latter is arrived at in the following way, viz.:—Dropping one burner or kiln, two minutes; barring and charging one burner, four minutes; total, six minutes. Thirty burners are charged per 12 hours, or at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per hour. $6 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ equal to 15 minutes per hour. Time spent in petting, six minutes per hour. Total, 21 minutes \times 12, equal to 42 hours per shift, or 294 per week."

A Case for the Pharmaceutical Society.

Dr. George Danford Thomas, the Coroner for Central London, held an inquest on Monday concerning the death of Rose Gertrude Gurney, aged 1 year and 11 months, daughter of a solicitor's clerk, living at 4 Hand Court, Holborn. The evidence showed that the child died from pleuro-pneumonia, and a medical man said that harm had been done by the mother in giving it a proprietary medicine known as "balsam of horehound," which contained opium. The Coroner said that such proprietary medicines ought certainly not to be taken except under medical advice. In some diseases, especially kidney disease, a very ordinary dose had been known to cause death. The jury, in returning a verdict of death from natural causes, suggested that the attention of the Pharmaceutical Society should be called to the fact that the bottle containing the medicine had not been labelled in accordance with the Poisons Act to indicate that it was a narcotic.

Why not Seven?

The following chemists and druggists of Margate have decided to close their establishments each day at 8 P.M. during the winter, commencing November 1:—W. S. Harvey, H. Ray, G. Stimpson, J. Baily & Co., R. Pettman, P. Holmes, S. K. Cadby, D. T. Evans, Hubbard & Son, and Wootton & Son.

The Sale of Poisons and the Neill Trial.

An important witness in the Neill or Cream trial, before Mr. Justice Hawkins, on Tuesday, was Mr. John George Kirkby, assistant to Mr. Priest, chemist, 22 Parliament Street. Mr. Kirkby said he knew the prisoner, who came to his shop in the beginning of October, 1891. It was before the 12th of the month. Prisoner told him that he was a medical student at St. Thomas's, and gave his name as Thomas Neill. He said he was attending a course of lectures at the hospital, and asked for some tincture of nuxvomica, a scheduled poison. He wrote on a piece of paper the order produced. Witness supplied him with the poison. He also asked for some gelatine capsules, and wished them to be obtained for him. He afterwards gave an order on a wholesale chemist for the capsules. They were 12-grain capsules, and he obtained a box of 100; but the prisoner was not satisfied with them, saying that they were too large. They were changed for a box of smaller-sized capsules. Prisoner did not say what he wanted them for. The prisoner came to the shop before the following January, and was supplied from time to time with nuxvomica, in quantities ranging from 1 oz. to 4 oz.

The Judge: Did you keep the orders?—It was not necessary.

The Act of Parliament is very stringent?—This came within the schedule of medicines, and he gave his name and address.

Cross-examined by Mr. Geoghegan: Before October 20 I had never sold Neill nuxvomica. That supplied was according to the British Pharmacopoeia, and the strength of it was $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of strychnine to 1 oz. of nuxvomica. I asked Neill if he was a medical man, and he said he was; but I could not find his name in the Register. He had bought opium about once a fortnight. We are bound to enter the sale of laudanum, and an entry of that kind appears in the books. That was in a prescription; but ordinary sales across the counter were not entered.

The Judge: Suppose an ordinary stranger came to you and said he was a medical man, would you refuse to supply him?—No; not if what he required was in the first schedule, and he gave his name and address.

Why did you not register the sale of what had been supplied when he said he was a medical man and you found he was not? Have you any reason to give?—No.

To your knowledge, is your practice followed by other chemists?—I cannot say.

The Supply of Drugs to Sheffield Workhouse.

At the meeting of the Sheffield Board of Guardians on Wednesday afternoon it appeared from the minutes of one of the committees that there had been some correspondence with Mr. J. M. Furness, chemist, in respect of his account for 14l. 12s. 9d., payment of which had been deferred because

of some alleged overcharges. Mr. Furness admitted that there was a manifest error in the price charged for some collodion, but said that collodion could not possibly be sold at anything like the price at which the committee were advised, and that also applied to other things included in his account. If the Board wished to buy cheaper physic of the quality evidently indicated, he emphatically declined to supply it. He would use his best efforts to protect the paupers from taking such rubbish, and the medical men from working with such weapons. The matter was referred back to the committee.

Inciting to Steal.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday, before the Common Sergeant, George Gillies, traveller, aged 35, pleaded guilty to three indictments, which charged him with stealing twenty-four lancets, of the value of 2l. 8s., the goods of Thomas Farries and others, and also with unlawfully inciting John Nicholas Gregora to steal the goods of Arthur de Blanc Newbery and others. Mr. Travers Humphreys said that he had been instructed by the London Wholesale Drug and Chemical Trade Protection Society to prosecute the prisoner, who had pleaded guilty to three charges, the first of which was that of inciting a man named Gregora, an employé of Messrs. Newbery & Co., wholesale chemists, of the City, to steal the goods of his employers. He was known to Gregora from visiting the premises often, and on one occasion, in September last, he asked the man how much his wages were weekly. Gregora said that his wages were 30s. Gellis then remarked confidently, "Well, I could get you 1l. a day," and suggested that he (Gregora) should bring goods away from the premises on every opportunity. He added that, if this could be managed successfully, he "would make it worth his while for the trouble." After the interview the man very properly promptly communicated the whole of what had transpired to his employers. The City police authorities were communicated with, and the matter was placed in the hands of Detective-Inspector Davidson. In the evening, acting on instructions, Gregora took certain articles with him to the Angel, Islington, and handed them to the prisoner, who went away with them. Later on he pledged the property, and handed a sovereign to Gregora, and then he asked him to get some more things, especially some cases of Beecham's pills. As he left he observed, "Do it big; it is no use doing it little." The conversation had been overheard by the detective, and he immediately arrested the prisoner. On his lodgings being searched, over fifty pawn-tickets were found, which related to numerous other articles used in the chemist's trade. The matter was then taken up by the London Wholesale Drug and Chemical Trade Protection Society. As the result of inquiries which they caused to be instituted, they ascertained that towards the end of July last the prisoner had gone to the firm of Messrs. Hesse & Co., in the City, and had requested them to sell for him to Messrs. Butler & Crisp, wholesale chemists, ten gross of Coudy's fluid, on the excuse that he had had previous dealings with that firm, but had had a dispute with them, and so was unable to carry out further transactions in his own name. Messrs. Hesse & Co. obtained a quotation and sold the fluid to Butler & Crisp, and paid him 21l. on account. The matter subsequently came to the knowledge of Messrs. Condy & Mitchell, who are the proprietors of the business of the manufacture of Coudy's fluid, and they at once went through their stock and found that 185l. worth of the fluid had been stolen from the premises since June last, of which the ten gross in question formed a part. In a third case the prisoner was charged with stealing and receiving twenty-four lancets, the property of Messrs. Burgoyne & Co., wholesale chemists. The prisoner pledged the property, which had been surreptitiously obtained from the warehouse of the prosecutor, on August 3, with a pawnbroker in the Farringdon Road, and the ticket which related to that transaction was found in his possession. The articles had been specially made for Messrs. Burgoyne and all bore special marks. When the matter was drawn to their attention they went through their stock, and discovered that the lancets were missing. There could be no doubt, said the learned counsel, that the prisoner had successfully enticed some employé in that firm to steal various other goods. A warrant was out in the year 1883, but the persons who identified the goods on that occasion did not care to

prosecute. The Common Sergeant told the prisoner that it was necessary to make an example of a man of his evil designing nature, for the law very properly recognised that a man who incited another to steal was worse than either a thief or a receiver. He ordered Gillies to be kept in penal servitude for five years.

Disinfectant Contracts.

The following tenders have been accepted by the Gosport and Alverstoke Local Board:—Crude sanitas and sanitas powder, Sanitas Company; carbolic acid and carbolic powder, Messrs. McDougall Brothers; and chloride of lime, Mr. Timothy White, of Portsmouth and Gosport.

Charge of Embezzlement against a Chemist's Manager.

At the Hampshire Michaelmas Quarter Sessions at Winchester, on Tuesday, Frederick Brooks Webb (40), manager of a branch business at Bonnemouth, chemist, surrendered to his bail on a charge of having embezzled a sum of 41*l.* 18*s.*, the moneys of his employers, the Southern Drug Company (Limited), on and between August 17th and 20th. Mr. Tickell, who prosecuted, said the prosecutors carried on a very extensive business in the county. Their registered office was at Southampton; they had about nine branches. Prisoner was manager of the branch at Old Christchurch Road, Bonnemouth, had a house and 120*l.* a year, besides certain commission, had been in the employ of the company some seven years, and had received various rewards for the business he brought. Mr. Tickell gave details of the accounts kept by the prisoner. By the counterfoil of the bank paying-in slip-book and cash-book, it appeared that on August 18 he paid into the bank 31*l.* 17*s.* He afterwards admitted that he had the money, but had not paid it in. As to the second item, of 10*l.* 1*s.*, according to the cash-book, on August 28 an amount of 20*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* was paid in, but this included a cheque of his own, of no value at all. Mr. Tickell characterised the conduct of the prisoner as deliberate embezzlement, and said he had been engaged in falsifying his employer's accounts ever since July 20.

Thomas Batty, general manager of the company, said on August 20 he went to Bonnemouth, and saw the manager of the Wilts and Dorset Bank. In consequence of what he heard there, he saw the prisoner, and asked him where the 31*l.* 17*s.* was that was represented as being paid in on the 10th. He replied that it was not paid in; he had it. Witness asked for the cash-book, and the amount of money in hand. He handed over 10*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* Witness had never received any portion of the 41*l.* 18*s.*

Cross-examined: The pass-books would be sent to Mr. Day, the managing director, at Southampton; the weekly sheets would also go to Southampton. The entries in the cash-book on August 18 and 20 were in prisoner's handwriting. Prisoner was perfectly open, and there was no hesitation at all as to what had been done. Witness's employers took out a summons against prisoner, and he surrendered. Before the issue of the warrant, the money was offered, but the prosecution refused to accept it.

Re-examined: No money was offered to me.

By Mr. Matthews: Prisoner said, on the Saturday, that he would pay the money, and raise it before the bank closed.

William Day said the pass-book was usually sent to him at intervals of about ten days or a fortnight. He received a telegram from a person in Bournemouth, offering money, but the matter was in the hands of the police.

Cross-examined: He saw Mrs. Webb on the Monday. Mrs. Webb said they would sell their furniture to get the money, but witness said he would not withdraw from the prosecution for 1,000*l.* He thought it his duty to prosecute. Prisoner was under notice to leave on September 9, but not for anything connected with discrepancies in accounts.

John Tanner, ledger clerk at the bank, and another witness were called, and the Rev. C. H. Sharpe stated that he could speak as to the prisoner having borne an irreproachable character for five years.

Mr. Matthews, in defence, contended that his client was not guilty of embezzlement, but only of irregularity of accounts. He urged various arguments in support of his defence, and commented strongly on the attitude taken by Mr. Day when appealed to by Mrs. Webb.

The jury found the prisoner not guilty—a verdict which was received with some marks of approbation in court.

Irish News.

"Eminent American Physicians."

Under this title a couple of individuals have during the present month established themselves in furnished apartments at 43 Rutland Square, Dublin, and have freely announced that they would "give services free for three months to all who visited them before November 1, but that medicines would be charged for. These doctors were ready to treat all chronic diseases, especially male and female weakness, catarrh, catarrhal deafness, &c., but would accept no incurable cases. They would examine each case thoroughly free of charge; and, if incurable, would frankly, kindly say so." A Dublin doctor, suspicious of their *bona-fides*, visited these eminent physicians, and finding them to be very ignorant of medicine and therapeutics, he communicated with the police authorities, with the result that Inspector Robbins, of Liverpool, has visited Dublin, and found that the doctors, by name Hale and Millar, were men who had been practising in Liverpool, and whose addresses were wanted. The Dublin papers having exposed the system, Mr. Hale left Dublin suddenly for Belfast on Saturday last, and Mr. Millar departed late on Monday night. Hale has since been arrested. He is said to be from Philadelphia, but is not, of course, the well-known Dr. Hale of that city. More will probably be heard of the matter. Two females in nurse's costume also formed part of the staff.

Selling under Cost-price.

A large drapery firm in Dublin is at present selling 6*z.* tablets of Pears' soap for 3*d.* each, and thereby lose on each sale, as Pears's best terms are 4*s.* per dozen, less 20 per cent.

Attempted Poisoning with Aniline Dye.

A painter named Duncan, living at Queen's Square, Dublin, has been sent for trial, charged with attempting to commit suicide by taking aniline dye internally. Duncan has been a month in hospital recovering from the effects of his experiment.

Scotch News.

Teachers at Aberdeen.

Mr. H. T. Jones, F.C.S., assistant professor of chemistry in the University of Aberdeen, has been appointed teacher of chemistry to the Aberdeen and North of Scotland Society of Chemists and Druggists, and Mr. Wm. Pennie has been appointed teacher of botany, materia medica and pharmacy.

Fife Jottings.

Mr. J. Tocher, of Dunfermline, chemist, has just returned from a holiday-trip to the Riviera and Northern Italy. He was accompanied by Dr. John Gordon, Aberdeen, a well-known pharmacist.

Mr. H. W. F. Allen, of Kirkcaldy, has completed an important alteration of his premises, which will give him considerably more room.

Opposition to a Chemist's Spirit-licence.

At the half-yearly Licensing Court for Edinburgh, held on Tuesday, an application was made by Mr. James Robertson Young (for Messrs. J. F. Macfarlan & Co., chemists) for a grocer's licence in respect of their premises at 20 North Bridge. The Edinburgh and Leith Licensed Grocers' Association objected to the licence being granted for a variety of reasons, amongst which were these:—That the applicant was not a dealer in groceries, but a chemist carrying on a large business in drugs; that if this licence were granted, all chemists would be entitled to them, and an overwhelming increase in the number of licensed premises would be the consequence; and that a grocer's licence was unnecessary for the conduct of a chemist's business.

Mr. J. R. Young, the applicant, held that the Licensed Grocers' Association were not in a position to object here, because the Act required that an objector must be any person

or his agent owning or occupying property in the neighbourhood of the premises that were asked to be licensed.

Mr. A. J. Young, the advocate who represented the objectors, said the Association was composed of, among others, parties who did occupy property in the neighbourhood. He also appeared specifically for certain parties who were undoubtedly owners or occupiers in the neighbourhood. He said he had an even stronger objection than that which had been stated—namely, that the applicants already held a rectifier's licence for premises at Abbey Hill, and section 101, sub-section 102, of the Excise Acts provided—"A retailer must not be concerned or interested in the business of a distiller, or of a rectifier keeping a still carried on upon any premises within two miles of the premises on which he is licensed to carry on the business of a retailer." If the applicant were given the licence for which he now applied, he would simply be bringing himself within the clench of this provision of the statute—which provision, he might add, was followed by a penalty.

The Lord Provost asked if Messrs Duncan, Flockhart & Co., for instance, held such a licence as was now applied for?—(Mr. Young, the applicant: They do)—because if people already held such licences, surely it could not be against the law.

Mr. Henderson, chief constable, pointed out that the department for which this licence was desired was away down on a sunk floor, to which the public were not admitted at all. It was more to suit the convenience of business.

Mr. Young, the applicant, said that such a licence as was now applied for was at present held by Messrs. Raimes, Clark & Co., Leith, and by Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co., and Messrs. Pinkerton, Gibson & Co. The special object of his firm in applying for this licence was that they might supply their customers—who were principally chemists, dispensaries, infirmaries, and medical men throughout the country—with small quantities of spirits of wine. They did not want to have anything to do with groceries, or beer, spirits, or wines; they simply wished to accommodate customers who compounded their own medicines. Their business at present suffered from the want of such a licence, and he did not think it reasonable that they should be in a worse position than other firms.

Bailie Macpherson: Would any drink be sold to the public as such, apart from the business carried on as chemists?

Mr. Young, the applicant: Not at all.

Mr. Young, advocate: But then you let in the thin end of the wedge, and you see the difficulty of supervision.

The application was unanimously granted.

Mr. Young, advocate, intimated an appeal.

Glasgow Chemists' Ambulance Class.

The results of the recent examination of this class, taught by Dr. David Lees, have just been declared by Dr. Macintyre, the examiner. The following gentlemen have passed and received certificates:—Messrs. Alex. Laing, James Bruce, Arthur McKellar, Benjamin Cartwright, George Robertson, Balfour Reekie, R. Shennan, Arthur Dunoan, William Beith, Alfred Livesey, Thomas Lawrence, T. M. Smith, R. Hume, Hendrie, and Ballantyne.

French Pharmaceutical News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

DEATH OF A HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACIST.—M. Charles Catellan, who in 1838, with his brother Antoine, established the first homœopathic pharmacy in Paris, has just died at Chaume at the age of 72.

A BIOLOGICAL PRIZE.—A sum of 3,063*fr.* subscribed for a memorial to Claude Bernard is at present in the hands of Drs. Berthelot and Charcot, and is to be handed by them to the Society of Biology. The money will be devoted to the foundation of a prize for experimental biology which will bear the name of the late distinguished French savant.

THE CURE OF VIPER BITES.—The Academy of Medicine has awarded the "Orfila Prize" to Professor Kaufmann of the Alfort Veterinary School, for his treatise on viper bites. He

recommends a 1-per-cent. solution of chromic acid to be placed exactly on the bitten spot. The weakness of the solution prevents its canterising the tissues. A veterinary surgeon in the *Franche Comté* states that he applied this remedy to a setting dog with entire and speedy success.

PHOSPHORESCENT SULPHIDE OF ZINC.—A paper by Professor Charles Henry, of the Sorbonne, on phosphorescent sulphide of zinc, was read at the last meeting of the Academy of Sciences. He remarked that this substance being chemically unalterable can be used as a photometric standard and be applied to various scientific and industrial uses where other phosphorescent bodies cannot be employed. He had made some interesting and delicate experiments of its light measuring powers which, being mathematically exact, are likely to open up a new sphere of action in the direction of photometry.

PASTEUR (LIMITED).—Under the title of the *Société Anonyme du Vaccin Charbonneux Pasteur*, the public is invited to subscribe to a joint stock company, the capital being 2,000,000*fr.* (say 80,000*l.*) with 200 founders shares. The primary object the promoters of the Society have in view is, as the name indicates, to extend the use of Pasteur's Vaccine Charbonneux. Laboratories are to be opened in various countries abroad, Austria and several American States excepted. The prospectus states that the company will reserve to itself the right of purchasing concessions of a similar nature which can in any way be considered as interesting from a hygienic point of view.

A CHOLERA FRAUD.—Madame Portrail may be included among the victims of the cholera in Paris. She received recently a call from an individual who stated he came from the Mayor of the 3rd Arrondissement and presented her with seven pamphlets describing the precautionary measures to be taken. For these he asked and received a franc, having explained to the worthy lady that if she fell a victim to the dreaded malady she had only to present the pamphlets at the *Mairie* to receive gratuitous medical care. After his departure, her inquiries proved that her plausible visitor was a mere sharper and, falling into the hands of the police, the disseminator of sanitary science is now serving his seventh term in gaol.

IS A PHARMACIST COVERED BY A BOGUS PRESCRIPTION?—This question is introduced in the current number of the *Union Pharmaceutique* and is replied to by M. G. Bogelot in the following way:—"The question is a delicate one. It is evident that the pharmacist has not the means of knowing all the medical men in practice. Formerly, doctors were in the habit of putting their private seal on their prescriptions, but as this is no longer done the only thing to be relied on is the pharmacist's tact. If the dispenser has any doubt as to the signature on a recipe, and especially if it appears unusual or dangerous, the person asking for the medicine should be interrogated. Should the replies not be satisfactory his duty is to refuse absolutely to supply it. Special care is necessary when preparations containing ether, morphia, or cocaine are asked for."

Foreign and Colonial News.

DISPENSARY OFFICERS WANTED IN MADRAS.—The continual absorption by the military department of all the available medical officers in the Madras Presidency has left the civil hospitals and dispensaries so short-handed that the Surgeon-General has drawn the attention of the Government to the subject in his report, with the result that he has been called upon to formulate a scheme for the training of local men in the districts.

JAPS. OBJECT TO A CHOLERA MIXTURE.—Messrs. A. C. Sim & Co., chemists, Kobe, Japan, have been doing a good thing of late in a cholera mixture, and this seems to have met with the disapproval of the natives, for at a meeting of the Kobe branch of the Dai Nippon Health Association the members resolved, amongst other things, to memorialise the Home Minister that steps should be taken to prohibit the sale of the mixture to all persons, except physicians and druggists, and to draw the attention of the public to the

fact that the mixture should be used with caution. According to the *Hio-go News* the mixture is harmless and effective, and the *News* says this is "another instance of the jealousy with which Japanese view the success of anything foreign among their countrymen."

THE REGULATION OF POISON-VENDING IN INDIA.—The other day an inquest was held in Calcutta on a Pnnjaabee who had died from arsenic-poisoning. The jury, adopting a formula which has lately become familiar in Indian courts, declared in their verdict that it was desirable that the sale of poisons should be regulated by law. The *Calcutta Statesman*, in reporting this fact, takes occasion to give its opinion that such a recommendation would be hopelessly impracticable. "It would be easy enough to pass a law for the purpose of restraining the sale of poisons," says our contemporary, "and no doubt that law would be hailed with delight by the police, as holding out to them the promise of a rich harvest. But as the sale of poisons is necessary for a multitude of purposes, medicinal and other, it is difficult to see how the law could be worked without giving rise to serious hardship in the absence of licensed apothecaries or other qualified vendors. In most countries it would be a sufficient answer to this objection that one of the effects of the law would be to create such a class of vendors. But this would not be the case in India, and, moreover, the Indian law knows nothing of certificates of death. The most conclusive argument, however, against a law to regulate the sale of poisons in this country is that it would be practically useless. In England, to prevent a man's being able to buy poison is, in nine cases out of ten, to prevent his being able to obtain it at all. In India, on the other hand, in nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand it would make very little difference in his ability to obtain it. There are very few people in India who would have to go more than a few hundred yards from their own doors to be able to obtain, for the gathering of it, poison enough to kill half a village. Deadly poisons are all round and about, and their properties are known to everyone; and it would probably make very little difference in the number of murders or suicides if the sale of poisons were even absolutely prohibited. It is true that for some inscrutable reason natives of India show a certain preference for arsenic for the purposes of murder, and arsenic cannot, of course, be picked up by the wayside, like nux vomica and "dhatoora," and many other vegetable poisons. But it is pretty certain that if it ceased to be purchasable persons bent on murder would have recourse to one of the many substances that could be obtained, in spite of the law, at the cost of a very little trouble."

THE QUEENSLAND PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

WE take the following report of the thirteenth annual meeting of the above Society from the *Brisbane Telegraph* of August 27:—

The thirteenth annual meeting of members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland took place last night at the Society's rooms, Edward Street. The President (Mr. D. J. Clarke) was in the chair. There was a large representative attendance of pharmaceutical chemists of Brisbane and district. Mr. John Turnbull (Thursday Island) and Mr. Moses Ward (Brisbane) were unanimously elected members of the Society. Messrs. J. H. Fitzgibbon, G. Watkins, T. Watson Thomason, and H. W. Thomason were re-elected as members of the Council, and the two seats rendered vacant—one of which was caused by the death of Mr. H. E. Miller—were filled by the election of Messrs. Moses Ward and E. Charles Blake, late hon. local secretary Rockhampton district. The election of officers for the session 1892-3 resulted as follows: President, Mr. J. H. Fitzgibbon; Vice-President, Mr. W. Allen-Waters; hon. treasurer, Mr. A. Brand Chater; hon. auditors, Messrs. W. J. Costin and M. H. Cormack. Other business in connection with the annual meeting was adjourned until Friday September 2.

Mr. A. W. Field, as a past President of the Society and an English chemist and druggist, then introduced Mr. Septimus Vaughan Morgan, one of the proprietors of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, and in doing so expressed the satisfaction it gave all assembled to welcome one who, together with his *conférences*, had, amongst many other things, done so much to advance pharmaceutical research, through the medium of

that ably-conducted journal of the profession, *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*. (Applause.) He considered that journal to be the main prop of every chemist, and had been from the commencement, in the fifties, a fair advocate, credit being given to those who deserved it, and at the same time the erring ones were never spared. (Hear, hear.) The daughter journal—*The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*—had since 1885 done excellent work, and he trusted that it would receive the support which it certainly deserved. The editor of the Australasian edition was undoubtedly the right man in the right place. Mr. Field concluded his remarks by wishing the proprietors and staff of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* every success. (Applause.)

Mr. Vaughan Morgan, who was received with loud applause, expressed the pleasure it gave him to be present at so large a gathering of the profession, and although it was twenty-three years ago since he visited Brisbane, yet there were some now present whose names he recollected. Things had very much altered in the interval of so many years, and he anticipated a good future for pharmacy advancement in Queensland. Mr. Morgan referred at some length to the manners and customs of the Indian, Chinese, and American pharmacists, and gave some very instructive and at times amusing incidents experienced during his many years of travel. He also referred to the journal of which he was part proprietor, and admitted the large influence it had throughout the world wherever the chemist existed. Whether it was in the Australasian bush, American back blocks, Hindoo bazars, Chinese, South African, or European pharmacies, there would be found *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*. The journal had also been translated into the Russian and other languages. Referring to local matters affecting pharmaceutical chemists he thought that every effort should be made to reduce their hours of labour. (Applause.) He could not understand why the chemists should be subjected to the absurdly long hours they inflicted upon themselves. They were probably more to blame than the public in regard to this question. (Hear, hear.) He trusted, however, that the chemists would endeavour to educate the public to the habit of doing their business at a reasonable hour. (Applause.) Mr. Morgan also thought that there should be a uniformity of prices, so that a better understanding might exist between the public and the chemist. (Hear, hear.) A gentleman whom he had met in Brisbane, and who was well known to them all, had in an interview referred to the necessity for having a new constitution of the Society, and having the executive so constituted that every part of the colony had direct representation. (Applause.) For his own part he might say that he considered the scheme an admirable one, and one which was ultimately calculated to be adopted by the other colonies, the result being intercolonial reciprocity. (Applause, and a voice, "Victoria is the trouble.") Mr. Morgan made special reference to the existence of too many pharmacies in a city like Brisbane—(hear, hear)—and quoted the practice adopted in Germany and other countries where the Government had full control as to the number of chemists' shops which should exist. Mr. Morgan then resumed his seat amid applause.

Messrs. Moses Ward, Wm. Steele, and W. J. Costin gave some interesting reminiscences of the early days in Brisbane, many of which caused much amusement.

Mr. Geo. Watkins hoped Mr. Morgan would use his influence to procure a better understanding between Great Britain and the colonies regarding the certificates of the latter being accepted by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. (Applause.) The time would certainly come when the colonies would demand that unless Great Britain recognised colonial certificates the colonial Boards would refuse to accept those of Great Britain and Ireland. (Applause.)

Mr. Clarke suggested that as a test of the Queensland examinations Mr. Morgan might present himself before the Board of Pharmacy and be "put through the mill." (Laughter, and Mr. Morgan: "I'm afraid I should be plucked.")

Messrs. W. Taylor and C. H. F. Yeo having added some interesting information, the proceedings terminated.

A TRUE BELIEVER.—Stranger: "And so you believe in chloride of gold as a cure for drunkenness?" Red-nosed Enthusiast: "Believe in it! How can I help it? I've been cured six times."

The Winter Session.

BRIGHTON JUNIOR ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACY.

ON Wednesday the members of this Association held a social evening at their rooms in Sillwood Terrace, Brighton. The President (Mr. A. E. Colman) occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance. The Association has the following programme in view:—October 26, sharp practice (five-minutes' speeches); November 2, social and musical evening; November 9, paper, Mr. B. Lomax, C.E., F.L.S.; November 16, social and musical evening; November 23, debate, Eight Hours' Question; November 30, social and musical evening; December 7, paper, "Seven Modern Wonders," Mr. C. G. Yates (Vice-President).

DUNDEE CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' AND APPRENTICES' ASSOCIATION.

THE fourth session was successfully inaugurated on October 13, when Mr. Charles Kerr, the honorary president, delivered the opening address to a large audience. Bailie Ferrier presided. Mr. Kerr said that he chose on this occasion rather than to lecture his hearers with precepts, to set before them an example, for he thought examples took a far more powerful hold on the young mind than any amount of precepts. When in Edinburgh as a student he had sat under Professor George Wilson, one of the purest and godliest chemists that ever lived, and he proposed to give a sketch of his career. George Wilson began life as an apprentice druggist in the laboratory of the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, where he served for four years. During that period he attended classes for the medical qualification, but he had to powder aloes, make pills, tinctures, infusions and the like, and take his share of the drudgery of the laboratory, besides associate with uncongenial companions till nine o'clock in the evening before he was free to study for his classes. The various classes attended by Wilson during these years were enumerated as showing what can be done even with long hours of daily labour. His professional examinations having been passed with distinction, he decided to follow chemistry as a profession, and obtained an assistantship in the laboratory of Dr. Christison. He afterwards filled an assistantship to Professor Graham, then Master of the Mint in London, but, returning to Edinburgh, he prosecuted his favourite science, although he had meanwhile taken the degree of M.D. At this time his health began to fail. A disease in his foot got to such a stage that nothing could save the limb but amputation. He prepared himself bravely for the operation—it was before the days of chloroform—and in a letter to Dr. Simpson some time after—written to assist him in his advocacy of the introduction of anaesthetics—he described the horror of great darkness and the sense of desertion by God and man, bordering close upon despair, which swept through his mind and overwhelmed his heart, and which he could never forget, however gladly he would do so. During his period of enforced rest he was busy with his pen, and Mr. Kerr read extracts from his prose and poetical works, particularly his "Five Gateways of Knowledge," a book which created quite a sensation at the time of its publication. When he resumed his professional duties he gave occasional lectures to various bodies in which he was interested, including the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. Kerr gave some extracts from some of these lectures, which he had himself attended. He became Professor of Technology in the University and Director of the Industrial Museum of Scotland. Mr. Kerr attended his class in Technology in the winter of 1859, but the course proved a very short one. The session had gone on for a few weeks and they were getting behind, the Professor said, and to make up time he would give them two lectures on Fridays, the usual one in the morning and the other in the afternoon. He had only got through the first half of his lecture when he begged to be excused from finishing it. "Gentlemen," he said, "we will resume this subject on Monday." The following Tuesday he died.

Mr. KERR was awarded an enthusiastic vote of thanks for his lecture.

The SECRETARY (Mr. W. Mair) stated that Mr. A. B.

Anderson, Dundee, and Mr. Peter MacEwan, F.C.S., London, had presented prizes for competition. Mr. Jack's prize for a collection of marine algae was presented by the Chairman to Mr. Andrew Paterson.

On October 27, at the Association's room, Mr. G. D. Macdougald, F.I.C., City Analyst for Dundee, will read a paper, which will take the form of a reply to the question recently raised by THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, "Is Water-analysis a Failure?" The other papers to be delivered during the session include: President's address, James A. Kinnear; "Botany in Relation to Pharmacy"—an evolution, Wm. G. Smith, B.Sc.; "The Botany of the Minor Schedule," Wm. Mair; "The Incomplete Pharmacist"—a sketch, Walter MacEwan; "The Human Face," D. M. Small, L.D.S.; "The Manufacture of Vinegar," A. J. K. Paterson; "Photography," Wm. Mair; "The Spas of Germany and Austria," Dr. Kynoch.

GLASGOW PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

ON the evening of October 13 a general meeting of Glasgow chemists and druggists was held in the Band of Hope Rooms, 94 West Regent Street, to resuscitate the defunct Chemists' and Druggists' Association. The attendance both of masters and assistants was encouraging.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

Mr. JAMES ROBB, the President of the late Assistants' Association, took the chair, and after explaining the provisional arrangements made by the committee, he formally moved the approval of their recommendation that Mr. W. L. Currie, Downhill, be elected President of the Society. Mr. Currie had already worked hard for the inauguration of the Association. Mr. JAMES MOIR, Crosshill, seconded, and the appointment was unanimously confirmed.

NAME OF THE SOCIETY.

At the suggestion of the PRESIDENT, it was, after some discussion, agreed to call the new Society "The Glasgow Pharmaceutical Association." In course of conversation on the subject, one gentleman remarked that the name "Chemists' and Druggists' Association" was now very old-fashioned, while the general feeling was that under "Pharmaceutical" the Society would flourish better than under the old name.

ELECTION OF OFFICE-BEARERS.

Office-bearers were next elected as follows:—Hon. President, Mr. Daniel Frazer. Hon. Vice-Presidents, Mr. John McMillan and Mr. Alexander Kinninmont. President, Mr. W. L. Currie; Vice-Presidents, Mr. Thomas Robinson and Mr. John Crail; General Secretary, Mr. Alexander Laing; Divisional Secretaries, Messrs. James Bruce (South-Side), Robert Gordon (Partick), M. Carmichael (North-East), and James Russell (North-West); Treasurer, Mr. James Finlay, Dundas Street; Librarian, Mr. Arthur McKellar; Council, Messrs. Hugh Lambie, James Moir, James Robb, Benjamin Cartwright, H. W. Miller, Halley, and Weir.

THE EVILS OF STORES AND LIMITED COMPANIES.

THE PRESIDENT then addressed the meeting. He was convinced, he said, that with such a formidable army of workers something good should come out of the Association. It was high time they had a good Chemists' Association in Glasgow; it was a disgrace to the second city of the Empire that they had nothing of the kind in existence. Credit was due to the assistants for carrying on the old association for three or four winters. There were a good many employers in the city, but he was sorry to say they were not more numerous. Their places were usurped by shopkeeping medical men. He was inclined to think that the members of the Pharmaceutical Society, if they were well supported by an association such as theirs, ought to be able to do some good in elevating the position of pharmacy generally in Glasgow and the West of Scotland. There was an absolute necessity for something being done for the protection of the legitimate members of the trade in Glasgow. They had already one limited company started for dispensing medicine, and he was told that five or six others were coming in the distance. With such formidable opposition, some representation ought to be made to the premier society of Grea-

Britain, that they ought to put their best foot forward and do something for the trade. The Pharmaceutical Society ought to be supported by every chemist and druggist in business, as it was by that means, and that means alone, that anything could be done. He suggested in conclusion that the new association should be utilised for the discussion of general trade matters. (Applause.)

Mr. LAING thought they might have to educate the Pharmaceutical Society before they could get it to do anything for them. (Laughter.) In his opinion, they would have to depend on their own efforts in taking measures to protect themselves from what he considered unfair competition. What they most needed to do was to educate the public into dealing with legitimate chemists and druggists. Of course, if chemists meant to be traders pure and simple, and sold everything that was asked for, then he did not suppose they would be able to do themselves much good. It was disgraceful, he thought, that druggists should sell so many patent medicines which they knew to be worthless. They should have the common honesty to tell people who asked for them that they were only throwing away their money. They should endeavour, also, to put a stop to the keeping of shops by unqualified men. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MOIR suggested that the Society should combine trade interests and educational interests. (Hear, hear.) There was no doubt that the stores and limited liability companies were a curse to the country, so far as their trade went. When the Limited Liability Act was passed, it was never intended for small concerns, but was intended to apply to huge concerns, which private enterprise could not successfully cope with. But nowadays no private man could stand against the limited liability companies, because they could run him out of the trade. According to the state of the law, the companies could succeed where private traders failed. Whenever the companies got into difficulties there was no odium attached to them—it was a “voluntary” winding-up—but when a private man came down he had to face his creditors, and very likely they bothered the life out of him. Before they could do anything to cope with that state of matters, it would be necessary for them to get the whole of the members of Parliament throughout the country interested on behalf of the druggists. Another thing Mr. Moir took notice of was the question of preparing an official price-list, as a counterblast to the lists issued by the stores, and distributed over the city. The stores people got hold of a list published many years ago by the Glasgow chemists, and unfairly compared their own prices with those quoted in that old list, and which were not applicable now at all. Although the druggists were to issue a new price-list, they did not necessarily require to act up to it at all. (Laughter.) But if it were officially published, it would prevent the stores from crowing over them. They could say to their customers, “This is a little more than the quoted price, but you are getting the best value.” (Laughter.) In conclusion, he remarked that he understood that Francis Spite, a local grocer, was going to establish drug-stores in Crosshill, Dennistoun, and Hillhead.

Mr. FINLAY asked them, “for goodness’ sake,” not to bring out any price-list. It would wreck their Society. The last one stuck in their teeth yet.

The PRESIDENT said the Council would arrange the action that he proposed. He had no doubt that if they went about it in the right way the Glasgow Pharmaceutical Association would soon make itself felt over Scotland. It was not so very long since the Glasgow Chemists’ and Druggists’ Association put their foot down on one Bill that was being pushed through Parliament, and if necessary they might do the same again. He failed to see why the limited liability companies could not be put a stop to. He had sounded several members of Parliament on the subject already, and he was sorry to say that there were some members of Parliament who thought limited liability companies were a grand thing. To him it appeared strange that a limited company could put above their doors the legend “Chemist and Druggist,” when the Pharmacy Act of 1868 enacted that none but legally qualified men could assume that title. That was a point that was not properly settled in the Army and Navy prosecution in London. In connection with that case the counsel for the Pharmaceutical Society, in his opinion, put his foot in it when he said that a number of qualified men could not form an association and conduct that kind of business.

That, he believed, was the most damaging statement in the whole case. Mr. Currie, however, was convinced that if this question were brought up again in the right way a different judgment would be given upon it. (Applause.)

THE LIVERPOOL CHEMISTS’ ASSOCIATION.

The coming session opens with considerable promise, as the Council have secured a number of interesting papers for the winter, and anticipate a very successful season. The first meeting will be held on Thursday, October 27, when Dr. Symes will read a paper on “The Modern Interpretation of the Pharmacy and Patent-medicine Acts.” A question-box is to be introduced.

THE LIVERPOOL PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS’ SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting was held on October 13 in the Botanical Laboratories, University College, Liverpool, for the election of officers, &c. Mr. Theo. H. Wardleworth was elected President; Messrs. C. F. Symes and J. R. Johnson Vice-Presidents; Mr. A. C. Mitchell Treasurer; and Mr. Geo. Brinson Secretary. The programme for the winter session comprises the following papers:—“Notes on Perchloride of Mercury in Spirituous Solutions,” Mr. J. R. Johnson; “The Emulsification of Resins,” Mr. Harold Wyatt, jun.; “The Aromatic Compounds and Ring-formulae,” Mr. E. Davies, F.I.C., F.C.S.; “The Nitrogen Compounds,” Mr. James T. Conroy, B.Sc.; “Pharmaceutical Apprenticeship,” Mr. A. C. Mitchell; “Some Curious Plants,” Miss E. M. Wood; also papers by Mr. McFall, F.C.S., Dr. Larkin, and Dr. Logan.

MANCHESTER PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

THIS Association has begun the session in a fairly hopeful style. The opening meeting, entitled the “annual general,” was held on October 12, at the old meeting-place in the Victoria Hotel. About thirty of the members put in an appearance. Five new members were proposed and duly elected, and it is understood that another small batch will be dealt with at the next meeting. Mr. George S. Woolley, the President, occupied the chair at the opening meeting.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

The HON. SECRETARY (Mr. A. Blackburn) submitted his report on the work of the past year. The Association, the report said, had made satisfactory progress, there being now seventy-three subscribing members on the books, an increase of seventeen upon last year. Several collections of herbaria, presented by Mr. Wm. Stones to the association, had been offered for competition amongst the assistants and apprentices of members. The competition took the form of an examination in subjects connected with pharmacy, and was divided to suit junior and senior candidates. There were six entries, and prizes were awarded to C. S. Paine (senior division), F. H. F. Brauer and W. Fairhurst (junior division). Reference was also made to the pharmaceutical department of the Victoria University, which, it was said, had been established mainly through the exertions of the Council, but which had received very poor support from pharmacists in the North. The report closed with a reference to the death during the past year of Mr. F. Barnaby, one of the most respected members of the Association.

The report of the Hon. Treasurer (Mr. W. Stones) showed a small balance on the right side of the account.

Both reports were adopted.

THE PRESIDENT’S ADDRESS: THE APATHY OF MANCHESTER YOUNG MEN.

The PRESIDENT was well received on rising to deliver his opening address. He began, as was fitting, with an allusion to the past and the future from a local point of view. The meetings during the past session, he remarked, had been fairly well attended, but not by any means as well as they might have been. Several interesting and useful papers were read, some of which gave rise to considerable discussion, particularly that on the labelling of poisons by Mr. W. Lane. It would greatly encourage and assist them if more

of their members would attend their monthly meetings. Nowadays nothing could be accomplished without united action, and if the pharmacists of this country could only be induced to act together, there would be some hope of considerable amelioration in their condition. In looking forward to the coming session, it was most disheartening to find the utter want of appreciation by the young men of the classes which had been provided for them with so much thought by the authorities of the Owens College. This was simply disastrous, as he knew that unless a few young men entered themselves during the session, the various courses of lectures provided would be entirely discontinued. Should this be so, pharmacy would very shortly be the only branch of learning omitted from the College calendar—a result which would be anything but creditable to Manchester pharmacists. At present, when the great demand from all sides was for education, to enable their young men to make themselves at least equal to the foreigner, it was astounding that out of the dense population of that district it was not possible to find half-a-dozen students of pharmacy who desired to associate themselves with the Victoria University. Taking the country generally, he believed there was an increasing desire amongst young men to pass the Major examination, which made it the more incomprehensible why that district should be an exception. He knew there were other schools of pharmacy in Manchester. Still, he could not see why the pharmacy course at a seat of learning like the Owens College should not be taken advantage of. The Council had done their utmost to co-operate with the College authorities in the promotion of these classes, and Mr. Kirkby had devoted much time and thought to the matter. No fewer than 1,800 circulars had been sent out, and the result was only one entry! He had no doubt they would hear of that one young man again. The late Sir Morell Mackenzie, in an article he once wrote, said he was disposed to think that the influence of culture on professional success was not so universally recognised by professional men as it ought to be. It seemed to him (the President) that they ought to impress the importance of culture on their young men by every means in their power, and endeavour to induce them to extend the period of their education, instead of trying to pass the examinations in the shortest possible space of time. Six lectures on pharmacy law were to be given by Mr. Kirkby during the coming winter at the Owens College, and he trusted they would be attended by members of the Association, to whom they were open. Each of the lectures would be delivered on the last Wednesday of the month, at 8.15 P.M. The first would be given on the 26th of this month. No competitors had presented themselves for the Manchester pharmaceutical scholarship. He trusted that, when the scholarship had become more widely known, they would have numerous entries. Apart from educational matters, a question which would have to receive the consideration of the incoming Council was that of the local secretaryship of the Pharmaceutical Association. There should be a local secretary for Salford, and Manchester was now so large that one man could not possibly do the work; it was, therefore, suggested that he should have two or three assistants in the suburbs, and he trusted they would be able to find gentlemen who would undertake the work.

A NEW READING OF THE PHARMACY ACT.

With some trepidation, as he himself admitted, the President soared from local to imperial topics. He said that because the matter was to some extent *sub judice*, and because, as the President of the Pharmaceutical Conference remarked, “a brilliant flash of silence” was, perhaps, the wisest policy to adopt; but he could not but allude briefly to the new reading of the Pharmacy Law by a police magistrate. That reading simply declared that an article containing a statutory poison must be labelled as directed in section 17. This seemed so thoroughly in accordance with ordinary common sense, that one could not avoid wondering how it was that twenty-four years had elapsed before such a decision could be arrived at. That one man in selling a small quantity of a scheduled poison must obey the law, while another selling a preparation containing the same poison, might, by the simple process of placing a Government stamp on his packages, place himself above the law, would give us a condition of things which, in his opinion, no higher authority would permit, and he did not think the magisterial

decision would be upset. It had been argued that the use of the poison label in connection with preparations containing only a small quantity of a scheduled poison would tend to make the word “Poison” so familiar that the public might be led to disregard it. This was not in accordance with the experience of everyday life. We constantly saw precautionary notices of various kinds, the object of which was to avoid accidents, and we saw they were useful and were not disregarded. The law was explicit, and that was enough for them. They were the appointed executors of the law, and it was their duty to see its provisions thoroughly carried out. A small quantity of paregoric might be considered harmless in itself: but if they said that it need not be on a poison label, they admitted that it might be sold by any unqualified person. It was, therefore, incumbent on pharmacists to observe strictly the requirements of the law as regards the sale of poisons. He did not wish to cast reflection on any one. On the contrary, his experience was that the pharmacists of this country carried on their work in a most conscientious manner, and their position was not recognised as it should be. He meant to emphasise the fact that in the light of the new reading of the Act, they must extend their precautions to the sale of stamped medicines, and see that the public were fully informed of the nature of the preparations they were purchasing.

AN INJUSTICE TO BE REMEDIED.

Passing to another subject, the President said there was an injustice at present existing, which he thought the chemists of this country might combine together to remedy, and this could only be accomplished by combined action and continued agitation. It had been laid down as the law of the land that seven unqualified men could register themselves as a limited company, and then style themselves chemists and druggists, or, for anything he knew to the contrary, pharmaceutical chemists, and retail poisons. As they all knew, one or two men could not do this, so that, by the simple process of paying a certain percentage of their subscribed capital to the Government, seven men could place themselves above the law as laid down in the Pharmacy Act of 1868. If this could be accomplished, why could not seven men form themselves into a company, call themselves solicitors, and proceed to conduct legal business on a greatly reduced tariff? Perhaps the authorities would draw the line there. Here was an example of one of the companies he had alluded to, founded for the express purpose of evading the Pharmacy Act. A tradesman, A, transformed his business into a registered company, with a capital of 5,000*l.*, divided into 5,000 shares of 1*l.* each. A took 4,994 shares, and B, C, D, E, F, and G one share each. A was the managing director. No shares could be transferred without his consent. All new shares must be first offered to him, all meetings had to be convened by him, and no member had power to compel him to convene a meeting. He had to be chairman of the company. A quorum was not to be necessary for the transaction of business; but no business could be transacted in his absence. Every member had one vote for each share. The managing director had full power to conduct the affairs of the company, to decide what books of account should be kept by the company, he was not bound to submit any statement of accounts, and the books of the company were not at any time open to the inspection of members, except by his permission, given in writing. A company, with the conditions he had named, had actually been registered under the law of this country. He imagined that if a traveller, returning from a semi-civilised land, should report such a state of affairs, he would be greeted with a smile of incredulity. If ever an abuse called for a remedy that did; but it could only be remedied by united action. The President closed his address in a less dolorous tone than that with which he opened it. There was, he thought, a prospect of more members and more interest in the proceedings of the Association.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Woolley for his address was proposed by Mr. F. BADEN BENDER, seconded by Mr. W. WILKINSON, supported by Mr. H. KEMP, and passed.

The following gentlemen have been elected to serve on the Council of the Association during the present session—viz., Messrs. W. Arrandale, F. B. Benger, A. Blackburn, W. Bowden, J. Hart, H. Kemp, W. Kirkby, W. Lane, W. Stones, G. H. Westmacott, W. Wilkinson, G. S. Woolley.

SHEFFIELD PHARMACEUTICAL AND CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

THE opening of the Session of the above Society took place on the evening of October 13, when Mr. Robert Watts, the President, occupied the chair. There was a large attendance, including Mr. W. Favell, surgeon, Rev. T. S. King, F.R.G.S., Mr. A. H. Allen, borough analyst, and several members of the Society.

The PRESIDENT briefly referred to the success which had attended the Society in the past, and distributed the prizes to the successful students.

Alderman W. GOWEN CROSS, J.P. (Shrewsbury), was received with applause on rising to deliver the inaugural address. He said it was a sad experience to those who took an interest in pharmaceutical education to find that in the provinces schools of that kind had had a very precarious existence, or had ceased to exist altogether. The chief cause of failure was to be traced directly to the lack of interest which their young men and some of the masters had taken in the matter. Some accepted the position with an air of complaisance because they expected a bill to enforce a pharmaceutical curriculum would become law. Whether that was so or not, he could congratulate the Sheffield school on its success. He urged the young men in the town to avail themselves of the advantages the school offered, saying it was impossible in these days of hurry and worry for a young man to learn the scientific portion of a pharmacist's business satisfactorily in his master's establishment. He must seek the assistance such a school afforded. If the school were not self-supporting he appealed to the managers to raise the fees, as the students did not belong to a class of the community which required free or even assisted education. The young men were advised to give due proportion to each phase of their work. Let them be as scientific as they pleased; but let them not neglect to become skilful in the technical operations which the pharmacist had to perform. Turning to the subjects which would be more particularly dealt with in that school, he said they had in the first place to master the elements of two delightful sciences. He was not speaking of pharmaceutical chemistry, as he did not believe in the limited application of science. There were persons who spoke of it as though it were a distinctly recognised branch of a great science. Such, he unhesitatingly affirmed, was not a fact; and he hoped no one present thought anything of the kind. To be a pharmaceutical chemist it was necessary to be an all-round chemist; and he asked them to regard their art as one upon which the highest knowledge was required. Having shown how fallacious was the notion that "botany is a dry study," inasmuch as the pursuit of it led a man away from toil, out of the busy throng, along the sweet country fields and lanes away from care, out of himself into such a region of delight as was simply indescribable, he said it was only the wrong-headed man who endeavoured to absorb his botanical knowledge from books and dried specimens. Books and dried specimens were necessary adjuncts, but true proportion must be observed between theoretical and practical knowledge. He advised the students to set a high value on their time and not to succumb to difficulties; as, rightly viewed, they were great opportunities. Thoroughness was a trait of character which could not too strongly be insisted upon. In conclusion he warned the students that during their earthly sojourn they would never reach finality. Let them work cheerfully on in full assurance that there was always something to do, always something to learn, always something to repair or perfect, and let them enter bravely into the work, remembering those who had preceded them and of whose enlightened generosity they were reaping the advantage. (Applause.)

Mr. W. WARD proposed a vote of thanks to Alderman Cross for his address, and the motion was seconded by the Rev. T. S. King and supported by Mr. Favell, who bore testimony to the great help pharmacists had been to the medical profession. The motion was carried and briefly acknowledged.

The members and friends afterwards dined together.

Mr. R. Watts presided, and the company numbered about one hundred, including Professor Hicks (Firth College), Mr. R. J. Pye-Smith, F.R.C.S., Dr. Longbottom, and most of the leading chemists in the town and district.

After the usual loyal toasts, Mr. R. J. PYE-SMITH proposed "Success to the Local Society." He alluded to the honourable character of the chemist's trade, which he said was capable of development to an extent beyond anything yet attained. It was not unlikely that the time would come—and it would be a benefit if it did—when certain articles of trade—such as soaps and brushes—now found in the shops of some pharmacists were relegated to the shops of the barber; so-called patent medicines to quacks, and dentistry to those who made it a special branch. Pharmacists had a right to look to the medical profession for the compounding and the dispensing of their medicines. (Applause.) Pharmacy was a most important art and a valuable safeguard to the community against poisoning, whether intentional, as was to a large extent guarded against by the Sales of Poisons Act, or unintentional. The medical profession looked upon pharmacists as their "handmaid," and he trusted the union between them would strengthen and increase. (Applause.)

The PRESIDENT responded.

Mr. C. O. MORRISON submitted the toast "The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain." He spoke of the friendly interest the Society had always shown towards the Sheffield organisation, and in referring to the work the Society might take up he contended that an examination which was appointed by the State should be conducted by the State. More than half the candidates were "ploughed" in their examinations by the Society, and when they did get through they entertained an unfriendly feeling towards it. This would be changed if there was a State examination, as in Germany. He urged at some length that the Society should pay more attention to certain business details and more friends would rally round it.

Mr. CROSS and Mr. NEWSHOLME replied.

Other toasts, interspersed with an excellent musical programme, were given.

CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.

THE first social evening of the above Association was held on Thursday, October 13, at 103 Great Russell Street, W.C. The chair was taken by Mr. W. Martindale, who referred in his preliminary address to the useful work of the Association. Employers had, he said, much cause to be grateful to the members for the excellent hints they often received from them. The *Proceedings*, which he read with great interest, were of great value not only to pharmacists and medical men, but also to the revisers of the Pharmacopoeia. An excellent programme had been arranged by Mr. S. A. Walton. Messrs. J. C. and P. Umney were well to the front, and the comic songs by Mr. Scrivener were heartily received. There were besides a performance on the mandoline and one on the fairy bells by Mr. Parker. After the usual votes of thanks to the chairman and artists, the company dispersed shortly before midnight.

MATERIA MEDICA CLASSES, AT PLYMOUTH.

THE committee of the Plymouth Technical Schools, founded as a Jubilee memorial, has decided to establish a class in materia medica, if a sufficient number of students offer themselves to justify such a step. This is in response to a request sent them through Mr. Freeman W. Hunt, 106 Old Town Street, as secretary to a meeting of local chemists. Applications from pharmaceutical and medical students should be made to Mr. Hunt at an early date. The proposed class will be held on Tuesdays from 8.20 to 9.20 P.M.

MACE AND NUTMEGS IN BANDA.—The spice-growers on the island of Banda (Dutch Indies) had a very prosperous year in 1891 owing to the rise in the market value of nutmegs and mace. There are thirty-four nutmeg-plantations in the island, and the recent sale of two of these showed that this kind of property has increased very largely. The total output of nutmegs and mace in the islands of the Banda group in 1891 was about 14,580 piculs. The cultivation of nutmegs is extending to many of the neighbouring islands, but the trees there are not yet in bearing.

Legal Reports.

AN IMPORTANT MUSTARD-CASE.

MR. T. W. LEWIS, the Cardiff stipendiary, delivered an important judgment on Wednesday, in a case in which a youth named Arthur Griffiths, son of Mr. Richard Griffiths, grocer, of Cardiff, had been summoned by an inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act for selling to him 6 oz. of mustard not of the nature, substance, and quality demanded by him.

The defendant is a son of Richard Griffiths, a grocer at Cardiff. On August 19 last Inspector Hill went to the shop of Richard Griffiths, and said to the defendant, Arthur Griffiths, "Give me 6 oz. of mustard." The defendant thereupon served him from a tin marked "Keen's mustard," and accepted 4½d. in payment. Immediately after the purchase, while Hill was informing the defendant that the mustard was for analysis by the public analyst, the defendant's mother came into the shop, and inquired of him what he had sold. He replied "Colman's condiment."

Mr. Hughes, the borough analyst, gave evidence, and stated that he had analysed the article and found it to contain 90 per cent. of mustard and 10 per cent. of wheat flour. Also that it was of inferior quality to pure mustard, although the trade price for 6 oz. of pure mustard was 4½d., the amount paid for the 6 oz. in question. These facts were uncontradicted, and Mr. Vachell, the defendant's advocate, declined an offer made by the Court to grant him an adjournment for the purpose of enabling him to adduce evidence.

The first question for determination, said the Stipendiary, is whether a compound of 90 per cent. of mustard and 10 per cent. of wheat flour is of the same nature, substance, and quality as mustard. The later statute (42 and 43 Vict. c. 30, s. 2) construes the words "nature, substance, and quality" in the statute (38 and 39 Vict., cap. 63, s. 6) to mean any article of food or any drug which is defective in its nature, or in substance, or in quality. Mustard consists of the seeds of the *Sinapis nigra* and the *Sinapis alba*, reduced to flour and mixed. It differs in colour, weight, specific gravity, chemical composition, and properties from wheat flour—a substance too well known to need description. Hence it appears essentially of a different nature from flour. And inasmuch as 10 per cent. of the article supplied by the defendant to the complainant was not mustard flour but wheat flour, the article was qua mustard defective to the extent of 10 per cent. I am of opinion, therefore, that the article supplied was not of the same nature, substance, and quality as that demanded, and this view appears to me to be supported by the *obiter dicta* of Mr. Justice Lush and Mr. Justice Mellor in *Sandys v. Markham*, 41 J.P. 52.

The second question to be determined is, Was the complainant prejudiced? In *Sandys v. Small* (42 J.P. 550) the late Lord Chief Justice Cockburn said:—"The true construction of the statute is that when the seller professed to sell a particular article, and he sold it altered by the admixture of something else, it must be taken that he did it to the prejudice of the buyer, unless the fact was duly brought to the notice of the buyer." Hence, if in the case upon which I am now adjudicating, the defendant had by verbal notice or by label upon the article sold conveyed the knowledge to the complainant before the purchase that the article was a mustard condiment, or mustard containing an admixture of wheat flour, and the complainant then purchased on that understanding, the complainant could not be said to be prejudiced. The evidence, however, negatives any suggestion of notice, expressed or implied, by the defendant to the complainant, and the case thus differs in this material element from the cases referred to in the course of the argument as having been decided by the learned stipendiary magistrates at Pontypridd and Merthyr.

But, on the other hand, Mr. Vachell contends that what is known in the trade as "mustard" is mustard mixed with wheat flour, and that the complainant in asking for mustard was, on account of the trade signification of mustard, asking for what was in effect mustard mixed with wheat flour, and that therefore he was supplied with the article he demanded. In support of this contention, Mr. Vachell cites Dr. Redwood's "Pharmacopœia," and the latest edition of the "Encyclopædia

Britannica." The former work, I observe, was published so long ago as the year 1847, anterior to the Food and Drugs Acts. In the British Pharmacopœia of 1885 I cannot find authority for Dr. Redwood's statement as to the composition of the mustard of commerce. With regard to the quotation from the "Encyclopædia Britannica," it appears to me not to fortify, but to destroy Mr. Vachell's contention. The quotation is as follows:—"As it is now prepared, mustard consists essentially of a mixture of black and white farina in certain proportions. Several grades of pure mustard are made, containing nothing but the farina of mustard-seed, the lower qualities having larger amounts of the white cheaper mustard; and corresponding grades of a mixed preparation of equal price, but containing certain proportions of wheaten or starch flour, are also prepared and sold as mustard condiment. The mixture is free from the unmitigated bitterness and sharpness of flavour of pure mustard, and it keeps much better." The "Encyclopædia Britannica" therefore lays down in perfectly clear terms that "mustard" consists essentially of the farina or flour of mustard-seeds reduced to powder and nothing else; also that there are several qualities of pure mustard; and thirdly, that there is a preparation which is not mustard, and is not called mustard, but is a mixture of farina or flour of mustard, and farina or flour of wheat, and this mixture is called "mustard condiment."

I accordingly am satisfied that "mustard" has not the trade signification contended for by Mr. Vachell, and that the complainant was without notice of any kind supplied by the defendant with an article different from that which he demanded, and accordingly (under the principles laid down in *Hoyle v. Hitchman*, 43 J.P.; *Sandys v. Markham*, 41 J.P.; *Sandys v. Small*, 42 J.P.; and *Knight v. Pervers*, 49 J.P., 614), the defendant was thereby prejudiced.

With reference to the question of prejudice, it is further to be observed that mustard is used not only as a condiment, but also as (1) internally in large doses, a powerful stimulant, causing speedy vomiting (useful in cases of narcotic poisoning); (2) externally, as a powerful irritant (or vesicant), useful to relieve inflammation, as, for example, upon the chest in bronchitis, in baths for the feet to draw blood to the surface, and also for the alleviation of neuralgic pains and spasms (*Garrod's Materia Medica*, 3rd edition, page 184).

If, therefore, a purchaser desires mustard for either of the latter purposes and asks for mustard, but is supplied with mustard mixed with wheat flour, he is prejudiced, in that he has a less powerful and efficacious remedial agent than he requires. The defendant, therefore, appears to me, both by reasoning and on authority, to be within the mischief of the section, unless he shows that he is protected by either of the four provisoes. The burden of proving an exemption is upon the defendant, and he has given me no such proof, or even adduced evidence of the application of either of the provisoes. It appears, therefore, manifest that the offence charged is established against the defendant, and I impose a penalty of 40s. and costs, or, in default of distress, one month's imprisonment.

A GLASGOW PILL-MANUFACTURER'S CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION.

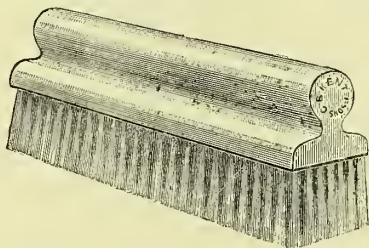
SHERIFF SPENS, Glasgow, has given his decision in the claim for 340% made by Dr. Andrew Malloch Robertson, chemist and druggist, 27 Main Street, Anderston, Glasgow, against the Caledonian Railway Company in respect of loss and damage to pursuer's business by the underground railway operations carried on by the defenders in close proximity to his shop. A report of the case appeared in our issue of October 8. The pursuer's claim of 50% on the allegation that smoke, dirt, and dust caused by the railway company's operations destroyed drugs and other articles either in course of manufacture or for sale, was held to be perfectly relevant, but the evidence showed that most, if not all, of the stuff which was taken out by the railway company was sludge, which could not give rise to much floating dust. There were also other operations, connected with gas and water pipes, done by the Corporation workmen, and it does not appear on the proof that these operations were necessarily due to the railway company's operations. They might have been, but to what extent it does not really appear. He (the Sheriff) had come to the conclusion that damage was caused to the pursuer's stock-in-trade, but in the circumstances

above set forth it was impossible to award anything more than a merely arbitrary sum, and this he fixed at 5%. The next item of claim was 100%, estimated by the pursuer as the extent of his loss of profit through being unable, on account of the smoke, dust, and dirt, to carry on his pill-manufacture. This claim was nothing other than a claim for loss of trade. Loss of trade, it was now authoritatively ruled, was not a relevant claim of damage in consequence of railway companies' operations. That claim must therefore fall. A claim of 15% was preferred for the rent of new premises, which pursuer says he took for the manufacture of sugar-coated pills. That claim was consequential loss, and otherwise not eligible under the provisions of the Act. As to the claim of 100% on the ground that the premises were hidden and blocked by defenders' machinery and plant, the evidence shows that the foot-pavement was always open, and the claim being one for loss of trade, was, on the authority of the case already referred to, untenable. The next claim was for 30% for painting and papering in respect of dirt and dust. As the damage was partly due to the defenders' operations, 5% was allowed. As to the expenses, pursuer claimed 340% and gets 10%. The Sheriff said he was not prepared to give expenses to either side.

Notes of Novelties.

"GRIP" NAIL-BRUSH.

THE new shape of nail-brush shown in the engraving has been registered by Messrs. G. B. Kent & Co. They make it



in three sizes, at moderate prices. As its name implies, it can be grasped firmly and conveniently in the hand. The makers tell us it is selling freely.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR SACHETS.

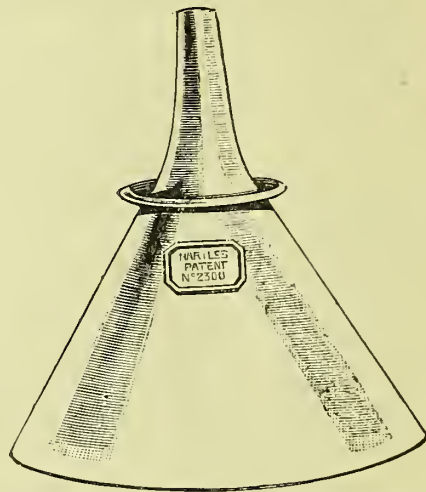
FROM Paris elegant small squares of porous earthenware are now brought into commerce as a substitute for sachets. The squares, of which only the upper surface is polished, are soaked in a fragrant essential oil or concentrated perfume, and when placed on a hot surface emit a pleasant odour. They may also be used for placing among linen or other materials. They go in commerce by the name of "Oriza Solidifié."

HOCKIN, WILSON & CO.'S NEW SUNDRIES.

WE have been shown a number of very attractive novelties in the druggists' sundries line lately introduced by Messrs. Hockin, Wilson & Co., of London and Manchester. Among these may be named a convenient counter-case, silver-lettered, on showy wood, with glass top containing in divisions all the various fittings for feeding-bottles. Many chemists will appreciate the tidiness of an arrangement like this. Another counter-case got up in similar style contains four divisions supplied with tooth-brushes of different grades. The firm are also putting up prepared Fuller's earth in good-looking leatherette cases, and lastly they have got up a crescent-shaped arrangement of long Turkish bottles containing attar of roses in blue, amber, and white glass affixed to a card, the appearance and odour of which is very fetching.

NON-TIPPING FUNNEL.

SOME time ago there was a discussion in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST regarding funnels, and various objections were urged against the shapes now in use. One result of the discussion has been that Miss Gertrude A. Hartle, of Stoke-upon-Trent, a chemist's daughter, has invented what she calls the "non-tipping" funnel. The exterior shape of this is shown in the figure. The apex of the cone is here widened out into



a grooved collar, which rests upon the neck of the filter-bottle, the effect being that the centre of gravity is thrown so high up that nothing but an extraordinary accidental force can tip the funnel. The outside of the stem has three deep air-channels or flutes, which are continued through the collar. The interior of the funnel is provided with a few dozen corrugations, and at the bottom are seven wedges, which support the paper well at the point of greatest pressure—a very good idea. The funnels are made in acid-proof porcelain, and are supplied by wholesale and sundries houses.

Personalities.

MR. J. S. WARD, Principal of the Liverpool School of Pharmacy and President of the Liverpool Chemists' Association, we regret to learn, is dangerously ill.

MR. FREDERICK WILLIAM BIRD, chemist, Spon Street, Coventry, has been appointed dispenser to the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital.

MR. A. H. BURTON, who appeared in the Minor pass-list last week as of Llandilo, writes to say this should be Llanduduo. We have always some corrections of this kind. The Registrar gives the address of the apprentice, unless he is expressly asked to correct this. A note on the instructions to candidates would prevent these errors, and ensure more accuracy in the official register.

THE REV. BROOKE LAMBERT, Vicar of Greenwich, has been travelling through Bulgaria, and, in a letter to the *Times*, gives a lively account of his visit. He describes the plain of Kezanlik, as "rich in corn, and diapered with rose fields, for this is the seat of the otto-of-rose manufacture so famous in the bazaars of the East." At Kezanlik he was the guest of Mr. Shipkoff, "one of the principal exporters of the essence." There, surrounded with all English comforts, he learnt much of this important item of Bulgarian trade. By the way, the first National Bulgarian Exhibition was held at Philippopolis this summer, and a long report of it appeared in the *Times*, but, strange to say, it did not contain any reference whatever to the otto-of-rose industry.

Medical Gleanings.

CHILDREN AND ATROPINE.

THE tolerance which children show towards belladonna is a well-known fact; but it has not been often observed that the pupils of infants' eyes are exceedingly difficult to dilate with atropine. Dr. George Carpenter gives in the *Lancet* several examples in proof of this. Sometimes dilation was delayed for many hours after the application of atropine or homatropine drops; but the peculiar point is that other constitutional effects, such as flushing, were manifest.

OINTMENT FOR HÆMORRHOIDS.

DR. ALLINGHAM prescribes the following:—

Calomel	3ss.
Morph. hydrochlor. .. .	gr. ij.
Bismuth. subnit. .. .	3vj.
Vaseline	3vj.
Glycerin	5ij.

Misce, fiat ung.

To be applied night and morning.

CHRONIC ECZEMA.

THE following treatment is recommended by a continental physician:—

Tincture of male fern .. .	3j.
Rectified spirit	3ss.
Tincture of myrrh	5j.
Powdered opium	5j.

Macerate a few days and filter.

The parts affected are first to be washed with potash soap and then painted with the above tincture. In about fourteen days chronic cases show a very healthy condition.

OLD APOMORPHINE SOLUTIONS.

DR. EASBY, of Peterborough, writing to the *Lancet*, says he has some apomorphine solution which was prepared ten years ago. It is dark green in colour, but as efficacious as ever. Its strength is $\frac{1}{50}$ grain of the alkaloid in 5 minims. On July 28 Dr. Easby was called to a man who had swallowed 1 oz. of tincture of opium about an hour before he was found at 1.30 P.M. He at once injected 5 minims of the solution into the right arm, and in less than three minutes free vomiting took place. The man recovered. Age apparently does not affect the potency of this useful drug.

VITREOUS OPACITIES.

PROF. G. E. DE SCHWEINITZ, M.D., of Philadelphia, gives, in the *Therapeutic Gazette*, page 436, particulars of several cases of vitreous opacities of the cornea, which he has successfully treated with fluid extract of jaborandi, in conjunction with the local application of solution of eserine sulphate (gr. $\frac{1}{24}$, to 5j.). Injections of pilocarpine have hitherto been used successfully for the same purpose, but Prof. de Schweinitz has had good results from 10 minim doses of the fluid extract three times a day, sometimes adding sodium iodide when an alteration appears necessary.

TREATMENT OF RINGWORM.

WE cull these notes from a discussion on the subject at Nottingham. Dr. Phineas Abraham mentioned a method of treatment which for some years past he had found very useful. An ointment, containing carbolic and salicylic acids (of each $\frac{1}{2}$ a drachm to 1 drachm to the ounce), was rubbed in with a stiff brush twice daily, the scalp being shaved occasionally, kept closely cropped and always greasy, a cap being worn and changed daily, and the head washed with an antiseptic soft soap once a week. Dr. Alfred Eddowes described a modification of Unna's chrysarobin treatment of ringworm of the scalp. The essential preparations are a mild sulphur ointment and a compound chrysarobin ointment. During the first week the scalp is washed every two or three days with soft soap or soda and water and dressed daily with sulphur ointment. For as many weeks as

necessary afterwards the scalp is systematically treated by the chrysarobin and the sulphur ointments according to Unna's plan.

LEUCORRHOEA FORMULÆ.

THE following formulæ are of French origin, being recommended by Gallois:—

Pulv. catechu	3iv.
Pulv. myrrhæ	3iv.
Aq. calcis	3viij.

Macerate over night, and filter.

To be used as an injection three times a day.

Potassii chloratis	3j-3iij.
Vin. opii	3iiss.
Aq. picis	3viij.

Fiat sul.

Add two or three dessertspoonfuls of this solution to a quart of hot water, and use as an injection night and morning, particularly in cases of leucorrhœa associated with endometritis, polyps, or fibroids. The duration of the injection should be about five or six minutes. In the case of young girls who have leucorrhœa without true vaginitis, the parts should be bathed with Goulard's lotion or a weak carbolic lotion (1 in 200), and for such strengthening internal remedies are desirable. The following is a tonic powder which is of great benefit, especially when taken about the usual menstrual period:—

Ferri sulph. gran. .. .	3ij.
Ferri carb. sacch. .. .	3iij.
Pulv. cinchonæ rub. .. .	3ij.
Pulv. cinnamomi	3j.
Pulv. ergotæ	3j.

Misce.

The dose of this is 10 to 15 grains with each meal, the larger dose being given immediately before and after the menstrual period.

A SYMPOSIUM ON DYSPNŒA MEDICINES.

IN the pharmacology and therapeutic section of the British Medical Association a discussion on "Dyspnœa and its Treatment by Drugs" was opened by Professor Gairdner, who, after describing the varieties and causes of dyspnœa, spoke of the remedies. It is necessary to guard against the administration of opium when the dyspnœa accompanies pneumonia, as then the effect of even minute doses may be fatal. If the trouble arises from extra pulmonary causes other than hæmatic, such as some fluid effusion, diuretics should be employed if the urgency permit. Of these Dr. Gairdner had an old and abiding preference for cream of tartar as at once the most manageable, the most popular, and the most safe of all diuretics—a fact verified by the experience in Scotland, at least, of much more than a century. Professor Leech spoke of the dyspnœa occurring in some disturbances of the respiratory organs and in cardiac troubles, specially emphasising the value of the nitrites when it is associated with dry lung-sounds. Nitrite of amyl may stop a dyspnœic attack, but the nitrites of ethyl and sodium and nitro-glycerine are far more effective. The effect of amyl nitrite only lasts about two minutes whilst the influence of the others named lasts three hours or more. A teaspoonful of a 3-per-cent. solution of ethyl nitrite is the most convenient form for administering a nitrite in dyspnœa. For the relief of dyspnœa which nitrites have failed to cure the vapour of ammonia may be tried. The vapour may be inhaled with care from warm water or diffused in the room. Professor Leech also mentioned that some asthma-cures contain nitrites—this is a mistake. It is nitrate of potash which is put into such powders. Dr. Wilberforce Smith said that in "spasmodic paroxysms" relief was in a certain proportion of cases obtained from belladonna, preferably a few drops given with little or no water, in order to secure rapid absorption, or administered by a spray-producer. Mr. Frederick Pearse, F.R.C.S., pinned his faith to aconite in acute spasmodic asthma: 5-minim doses of Fleming's tincture produce almost immediate relief. Oxygen and strychnine, digitalis, and iodide of potassium were amongst the drugs also spoken well of.

NOTES ON CYPRUS PRODUCE.

OLIVE CULTURE IS NEGLECTED.

ALTHOUGH the olive-tree is indigenous to Cyprus, and the wild olive grows freely in many parts of the lower slopes of its mountain-ranges, the cultivation of the tree has never, apparently, been carried to an extent that has enabled it to be considered a staple article of export trade. Under the Venetian rule, it is said, steps were taken either to encourage or to compel the cultivation of the wild olive in some parts of the country, but the production at that time does not appear to have been considerable.

Even now the oil made is mostly consumed in the island. The oil is roughly made, but it is of excellent quality, the opinion of experts being that if more attention was paid in its preparation it would be able to compete with some of the best Italian oils.

The Government are now taking steps to promote the extension of the cultivation and the transplanting and grafting of wild olives, especially in villages which have no sufficient resources to fall back upon in bad years. When a young wild olive tree is transplanted it is left for four or five years before it is considered sufficiently well set and strong enough to be grafted, and after grafting it takes three years before producing fruit. Thus seven years elapse between the transplanting of the tree and the time when it begins to give a return, but if the tree were grafted a year before it is transplanted, three years might be saved in the process.

THE CAROB OR LOCUST-BEAN TREE.

The carob-tree flourishes in a wild state in many parts of Cyprus; and its cultivation (which is now one of the chief industries of the island) is effected by grafting. The pod or bean of the cultivated tree was formerly used as an article of food, but for some years past it has been chiefly made use of as a food for cattle, and what is grown in the island is nearly all exported for the latter purpose.

The carob-crop in 1890 was rather above the average—viz., 24,193 tons, of an estimated value of 74,924*l*. The Cyprus carob-trade is not a new one, but it is only recently that it has attained its great dimensions. In 1745 the export of carobs was 225 tons. The trade was at that time a monopoly, and this monopoly was not abolished until 1827. In 1852 there was an exportation of 1,350 tons of carob beans, and in 1872 one of 10,000 tons. After that time the demand grew for it as an article of food for cattle. The tree requires a good deal of rain, and the yield is greatly dependent on this and other conditions. Frost in winter, and hot and dry winds in the early summer, are both equally injurious to the tree.

HONEY MIGHT BE MADE PROFITABLE.

The Cyprus bee, a variety indigenous to the island, has a splendid reputation as a honey-maker. This reputation is extended beyond the island, and Cyprian queen-bees are occasionally exported from Cyprus to other countries. Bees are kept in many villages, and in some places the hives are formed of earthen pipes let into the sides of the houses. The honey is of good quality except in the carob districts, where the carob-flower is believed to impart a disagreeable flavour to it. At the present time neither honey nor wax is produced in sufficient quantities to make it worth while to export it.

SPONGE-FISHING TO BE FARMED OUT.

The Cyprus sponge-fishery is a valuable one, but it is mostly carried on by regular sponge-fishing boats from the islands of the Grecian Archipelago, each boat paying a small duty to the Cyprus Government for the right to fish. The declared quantity of sponges taken in 1889 was 14,543 okes, valued at 12,415*l*.; but in the following year very few boats came, and the quantity taken was declared only at 1,353 okes. It is estimated that, well managed, the receipts from this industry ought to be worth about 20,000*l*. a year, and the Government proposes to farm out the fishery in order to

turn it to a better account than has hitherto been the case.

SUMACH.

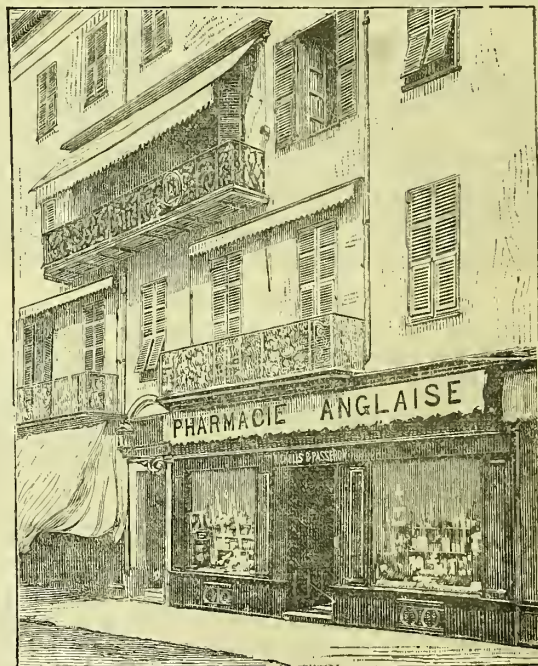
The sumach is an indigenous wild shrub. In 1877 the export of sumach was valued at 950*l*. It is used for tanning purposes, but so little care was taken in gathering, collecting, and preparing the leaves for export, that the Cyprus sumach never found a good market. Of recent years an enterprising company at Limassol has taken some pains both in the selection and in the preparation of the leaves. It has also introduced machinery for grinding, and has shown that Cyprus sumach, when properly handled, is as good as that of any country. In 1890-91 215,408 okes, valued at 803*l*., were exported.

COLOCYNTH AND OTHER DRUGS.

The colocynth-plant grows wild in Cyprus, and the fruit or seed-pod is an article of export trade. In Venetian times the produce was put at 2500 okes a year, but in 1889 the export was returned at 4,616 okes, valued at 461*l*., and in 1890 at 7,108 okes valued at 739*l*. There are several other medicinal herbs and products (such as scammony, colchicum, squills, &c.) in the island, as also some mineral springs, but little or no use has hitherto been made of them.

A RIVIERA PHARMACY.

AN account of pharmacy in the Riviera would be incomplete, writes Mr. S. M. Burroughs, without a mention of the establishment of Messrs. Nicholls & Passeron at Nice. This business was started many years ago, and has now come to be a sort of English and American headquarters. It is situated on the Quai Massena, a wide promenade along the western bank of the river, and within pistol-shot of the sea. This avenue is not exposed to the sea-winds so much as the



Promenade des Anglais, which faces the water, and it is, therefore, preferred by many delicate persons for this reason. Several of the principal shops are on this street; the river-bank adjoining the drive-way is ornamented with rows of palm-trees, and a tall eucalyptus, which might be considered a giant even in Australasia, stands at the corner of the bridge.

The pharmacy has the appearance of a first-class English establishment; there are two large show-windows, always containing specimens of the newest, latest, and best, as well

as the old-established, products of England and America. Mr. Nicholls possesses the English Major qualification, and is well known throughout the length of the Riviera. Nice is by far the largest of the great resorts in the South of France. The rents on the Quai Massena are very high, but the business can stand the expense. The pharmacy was refitted about twelve years ago; the mahogany work was done by a Marseilles house; it is beautifully finished, though, perhaps, a little too massive, the wood being 1½ to 2 inches in depth. The recess bottles were supplied by the York Glass Co., and have a very pretty effect through the plate-glass doors in front of the shelves, which protect the goods from dust. The only difficulty attending the use of this style of bottle in hot countries is that the composition sometimes melts, allowing the label to fall; this might be remedied by the use of a stronger cement. Messrs. Nicholls & Passeron have a number of excellent proprietary preparations, the chief of which are the eucalyptus vinegar and vin névrosthénique. The eucalyptus vinegar has a delightful fragrance, and is a very agreeable addition to the bath, and as a general toilet-water. It has a pleasant odour of eucalyptus, and possesses considerable antiseptic properties. They sell it very largely in 16-oz. bottles. It has a good sale all along the Riviera. Mr. Nicholls is one of the few English chemists on the Riviera who has obtained the French qualification. Mr. Passeron is a qualified French chemist, and speaks English fairly well. Their business is by no means confined to English and American trade, although they do a great deal of that. Their customers are very cosmopolitan, many of them being Russians, Spaniards, Australians, &c. The staff consists of five assistants (two English, two French, and a German) and four porters. Both Mr. Nicholls and Mr. Passeron take an active interest in the business. Copies of prescriptions are charged at 1s. each; this charge became necessary as some patients ask for several copies of their prescriptions.

Nice is quite a little Paris by the sea. In the railway station is a long row of eucalyptus-trees. The Avenue du Gare leads from the station to the river, and has a row of huge plane-trees on each side. Nicholls & Passeron's pharmacy is near the corner of this street and the Quai Massena. Every-one visiting the Riviera goes to Nice, and every visitor to Nice walks up and down the favoured promenade of the Quai Massena, so that no place is better known than the English pharmacy. There are several first-class English doctors in Nice, from November till about May 1. Like the chemists, they are very busy during the winter season.

Mr. Nicholls paid a visit to England last summer, but got so tired of the continuous rain that he has decided not to revisit his native land for pleasure very soon. The summer-time is largely spent in making up large stocks of goods for winter use, both for the dispensing and retail departments. At this season it is customary to begin work very early in the morning—4 to 6—and to rest and sleep from 11 until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Some of the English pharmacies on the Riviera close entirely in the summer-time, as is the case with Squire's, at San Remo; while Messrs. Nicholls & Passeron, also Mr. Cruzel at Monte Carlo, and Mr. Ginier and Messrs. Rondet & Co., of Cannes, keep open all summer, though the trade done at this season of the year is hardly more than enough to pay expenses. Last year was said to be the best of any on the Riviera for many years, which speaks well for the growing popularity of these favourite winter resorts. Dry air and sunshine are the distinguishing characteristics of them all. A visit from Dr. Wendt, a sanitary commissioner of the *New York Record*, has led to important improvements being made in some of the Riviera towns, which will tend to make them even healthier places of resort than before, through the supply of pure water, and the adoption of better systems of drainage. It is hardly necessary to add that Messrs. Nicholls & Passeron are old subscribers and regular readers of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. I think there is no publication read by them and their assistants with greater interest.

CREAM-COLOURING.—According to *Rundschau* a mixture of 1 part of chrysoidin and 2 parts of dextrin makes a satisfactory colouring for cream. One part of the mixture should be mixed with 250 parts of water, or more, before use, and a sufficiency of the solution added to the cream.

LEATHER-DYEING.

THE following particulars in regard to leather-dyeing are taken from an article in the *Leather Trades Circular*. The information is such as is often useful for druggists to know:—

The tendency of leather to fix the aniline colours without the aid of mordants renders these dyes particularly applicable in leather-dyeing. Fine-grain leather cannot stand treatment with alcoholic solutions, so that the aqueous dyes are preferable, and if alcoholic solutions have to be used they should be diluted to the verge of precipitation. Acid colours are more important than the basic. Tanned leather must generally be bleached by drawing it several times through a strong, warm, sumach decoction, or leaving it immersed therein for a few hours. Dyes which do not take uniformly on the leather must be mordanted; in nearly all cases they are best applied by painting them on. The most important of the saline mordants, in this branch are the different soaps. A good, hard, white, soda-soap is generally the best, Castile being recommended.

When the skin has been painted it is rinsed with cold water while upon the table, and well stretched with a brass slicker; another coat of the dye is applied, and again washed off with cold water; the skin is then rubbed until the water runs off clean. Colours that require to be darkened are brushed over with a solution of Salzburg vitriol (ferrosulphate), a mixture of ferrous and cupric sulphates, 25.3 grms. of which are dissolved in 3 litres of water. The skin is finally washed with clean water, and dried.

Dark Brown.—Eight parts of fustic, 1 part of logwood, 2 parts of Brazil wood, 1 part of sanders, and ½ part of quercitron are boiled with soft water for one hour, and strained through linen. The vitriol treatment serves to darken the shade; for light brown this is omitted and the skin primed with dilute potash.

Olive Brown.—Two parts of Hungarian fustic, 1 part of quercitron, and ½ part of logwood are boiled, and the solution applied upon a strong potash priming; vitriol treatment follows.

Cutch Brown.—A decoction of ½ kilo. cutch, 60 grms. of copper sulphate, and 40 litres of water is applied upon a feeble priming.

Chestnut Brown.—The moistened leather is primed with a solution of 1 kilo. of copper acetate in 50 litres of water, slicked out, and then painted with a solution of yellow prussiate of potash in feeble acid water.

Chocolate Brown.—Brazil wood (1½ part) is boiled with water (45 parts) for two hours, and a little iron acetate added, according to shade.

Red.—Cochineal in a linen bag is boiled with water containing about 2 per cent. of aqua ammonia.

Alizarin Red.—A feeble flesh colour is produced by brushing the leather with a solution of alizarin in dilute soda, and then rinsing with soap-water.

Scarlet.—Zaffer extract, diluted with 60 parts of water containing 1 part of tartar, is painted on a feeble annatto bottom.

Ordinary Red.—A decoction of sanders-wood is used upon a feeble priming of alum free from iron.

Dark Green.—Quercitron (4 parts) and logwood (1 part) upon a strong priming of vitriol.

Light Olive Green.—A decoction of fustic (1 kilo.), archil (½ kilo.), and water (20 litres) is painted on a light bottom of Prussian blue. For *picric green* an aqueous solution of picric acid is substituted for the fustic and archil.

Lemon Yellow.—Turmeric (1 part) is digested in alcohol (4 parts) for twenty-four hours, diluted with water, and applied upon a feeble potash bottom.

Barberry Yellow.—One kilo. of barberry-root, 30 kilos. of water, and 200 grms. of iron-free alum.

Orange.—A red priming is given by Brazil wood, and fustic applied to impart the yellow. Seventy-five of the former to 25 of the latter produce a red orange, equal parts an ordinary orange, and 25 to 75 a yellow orange.

Chrome Yellow.—The dye is first applied with a solution of 30 grms. red chromate of potash in ½ litre of water, and is next fixed by 30 grms. acetate of lead in ½ litre of water.

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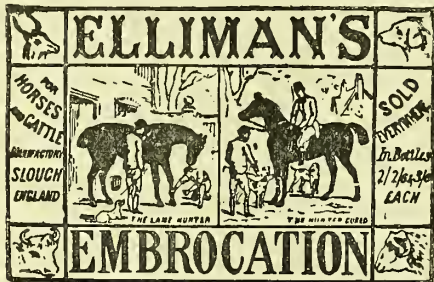
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Editorial Comments.

SAFFRON IN TINCTURE OF RHUBARB.

A CORRESPONDENT very properly calls attention to the practical aspects of the prosecutions of Lincolnshire shopkeepers for the sale of tincture of rhubarb alleged to be deficient in saffron. We reported these cases a fortnight ago, and this week supplement our reports with an extract from the proceedings of the Holland County Council regarding the matter. It would appear from this that in addition to deficiency of from 25 to 50 per cent. of saffron, the analyst—who, by the way, is a pharmaceutical chemist—certified that the tinctures contained turmeric. The shopkeepers, perhaps on account of their ignorance of the nature of the drugs which they had sold, made little attempt to defend themselves, and in the face of the analytical reports conviction was inevitable. While that may be satisfactory from the pharmaceutical point of view, we question if it is so satisfactory in a strictly legal sense. For these cases create a precedent, that precedent being that an analyst is able to detect deficiency of saffron in tincture of rhubarb. By what subtle analytical methods Mr. Southwell succeeded in determining this it

would be interesting to know. There is no difficulty in proving the presence of turmeric, but in the case of saffron we are dealing with a substance whose value can only be ascertained by an approximate determination of its tinctorial power, and this, as Mr. Proctor has admirably shown in the "Mannual of Pharmaceutical Testing," is a matter of no little difficulty where the saffron is in a free state. Obviously such determinations can have no application in the case of tincture of rhubarb which contains other colouring-matters than saffron, and one or more of these are of a kindred colour to the saffron. Moreover, our correspondent points out that of a dozen samples of the tincture which he examined, no two were identical in colour, and the oldest were the palest—this apparently being due to partial destruction of the saffron colouring-matter by sunlight and deposition of altered extractive matter. These facts have an important bearing upon the Lincolnshire cases, and when considered with the absence of any known methods for the estimation of saffron in the tincture, there appear no just grounds for making the decisions a precedent. This is a point which did not come before the Holland County Council. There the members were more concerned as to whether the omission was important or not. Probably it is not, in a medicinal sense, for as Dr. Lauder Brunton says, "Saffron has but little action. It is used as a colouring-agent and as a slight carminative." It is also, perhaps, a rather antiquated relic to be retained in modern pharmacopœial preparations, but those things have little concern with the buying and selling of tincture of rhubarb. The British Pharmacopœia directs a definite amount of saffron to be put into the tincture, and if anyone is charged with a departure from the official authority, and cannot prove his *bona fides*, as was done in the Stockton case three years ago, he must suffer the consequences. *Bona fides* in the matter of saffron can only be proved by synthetical evidence, since, we believe, analytical processes, either by estimation of specific gravity, extractive matter, or tinctorial power, cannot detect deficiency of the peculiar colouring and flavouring ingredient of the tincture. If Mr. Sonthwell has been able to satisfy himself to the contrary he has made a valuable discovery, and he will be doing a good service to pharmacy by making his process public. There is great need for accurate records of tincture-analyses being extensively made known, for the British Pharmacopœia, while being taken as the standard by analysts, has not yet adopted the system, already recognised on the Continent, of adding ascertained physical factors to the descriptions of processes. These are highly necessary, for if anything has been proved by Messrs. Farr and Wright during their tincture-research, it is that though we may put everything in a Pharmacopœia tincture, it follows by no means that we can take the substance of everything out with the menstrua employed. Hence the necessity for recognised analytical data, and this necessity was admirably shown in the Stockton case, where the seller of a tincture of rhubarb would undoubtedly have been convicted had it not been for Mr. F. W. Fletcher's exhaustive papers on tinctures, published in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, through which the defence was able to show that the analyst's standards were erroneous.

HIGH SENNA PRICES.

IN normal years half the crop of Tinnevely senna has already passed through the London warehouses by the middle of October, but although the total imports of this variety of the drug average not far short of 4,500 bales a season, only about 600 packages of the 1892 harvest have

been landed in this port up to the present moment. So small a supply might safely be taken to presage an extremely scanty crop, if it were not generally known that large quantities of the drug are habitually kept in reserve by the Indian speculators to be dumped down upon our market as soon as our buyers have been worked up to a suitable pitch of nervousness by the assiduous repetition of apparently authoritative reports of a total failure of the Tinnevely senna-crop. These rumours of scarcity have been particularly loud this season, and although we should not like to suggest that they may not have been founded upon fact, it is well to remember that in the past they have more often proved misleading than true. The mild Orientals who endeavour to control the senna-market at the other side are as adept in keeping half a season's crop of that old-established remedy up their sleeves, to be played off upon us at a convenient time, as was Ah-Sin in the concealment of four-and-twenty packs of cards about his garments; and the announcement that a couple of thousand bales of senna-leaves were landing in London has suddenly disturbed the equilibrium of our market upon more than one occasion.

The prices paid at the last auctions for leaves of moderate and good quality were to a large extent the result of purchases by the agents of American drug-houses. When American firms make up their minds to buy, they are in the habit of doing so with quite an un-Republican disregard of economy. To match such a price as 1s. 5½d. per lb. for leaves which, in seasons of ampler choice, would not even be considered of first-class quality, we must go back a good many years, and do not believe that that figure has been surpassed at the London auctions since the autumn of 1880, when fine bold leaves brought 1s. 6d. per lb.

One strong argument in favour of the continuance of high prices for good Tinnevely leaves lies in the fact that just before the arrival of the first consignments of the season our stock was much below the average. Last year's harvest had proved but a mediocre one in point of quantity (3,540 bales was the full extent of our imports of senna from all parts in 1891), and in respect to quality it was much below par. On the other hand, the crop in 1890 was a very large one, and during that year our imports attained the high figure of 6,956 bales. Besides that heavy crop there has only been one other instance of an abundant harvest during the last ten years—namely, in 1884—but in 1883, and still more so in 1885, the harvests were undoubted failures. Whatever the cause, it seems to be clear that the senna-growing industry in Southern India is decaying, and the shrivelled, yellow, and blighted appearance of the bulk of the crop brought to market during the last ten years or more indicates plainly that much less care is now bestowed upon the drying of senna than formerly, while the diminishing average size of the leaves shows that the first consideration in the minds of the growers is to harvest the leaves with the least possible delay. In the most flourishing years of the Indian senna industry the leaves were carefully gathered just before they had attained their full maturity, and slowly dried in the sun. In those times the average price of the drug was far higher than it is now, and the value of produce of the kind to which it belongs much less liable to be influenced by circumstances of artificial creation. The cultivator could then afford to bestow more attention upon the preparation of his produce, and the merchant did not stand at his back with importune urgings to throw the goods on the market before their natural time of maturity, in order to take at the flood a continually changing tide. In this respect it must be admitted that modern business methods have distinctly contributed to lower the standard of this as of many other products—rhubarb, for one—which require de-

liberate and slow treatment in order to attain full perfection of appearance and medicinal efficacy.

LE CARON, EX-PHARMACIST AND SPY.

MAJOR AND DOCTOR HENRI LE CARON, sometime President of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, and the man whose evidence formed one of the most dramatic episodes of the Parnell Commission of three or four years ago, has just published his experience of "Twenty-five Years in the Secret Service." The story is a skilfully-written one; in its main features it must, we suppose, be true, and for anything we know to the contrary, it is accurate in every detail.

In our thirty-fourth volume (January to June, 1889) we published several references to Major Le Caron, *alias* "the man Beach," as Sir Charles Russell was fond of calling him. It came out in the course of his evidence that he had been practising as a sort of physician-pharmacist in America, and the famous doctor was good enough himself to give us some particulars of his pharmaceutical career. These were published with his portrait in our issue for February 23, 1889. The Major informed us that for the past twenty years he had taken great interest in the cause and progress of pharmacy. He had been proprietor of chemists' shops in Chicago, Braidwood, and Braceville, all in the State of Illinois. He was one of the promoters of legislation for the regulation of the practice of pharmacy, a charter member of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, and an honorary member of the Michigan Society. He had, he said, devoted his services, at his own expense, during more than one session of the Legislature, to secure the passage of the Pharmacy Act now in operation in the State of Illinois. He was an ex-President of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Society, and had written a number of papers on pharmacy. He was at that time the nominee of his Society on the State Board of Pharmacy, and it was understood that when he came to England he was holding a commission from his friend Mr. Englehard, the editor of the *Western Druggist*. He told us he was known as a pharmacist to that gentleman, to Professor Ebert, Professor Oldberg, and others. Subsequently we published a letter from Mr. A. C. Stocking, of New York, and formerly editor of the *National Druggist* of St. Louis, who had been acquainted with the redoubtable major, and recalled his "tall, spare figure, sharp eyes, and dark, parchment-like face." Mr. Stocking testified to the peculiar fitness which Le Caron manifested for the eminent positions in pharmacy which he had occupied.

More striking, perhaps, because less intentional, were the testimonies of his more intimate pharmaceutical associates. Mr. Englehard described Henri le Caron as a "swarthy, courteous, genial, and, in some respects, able man, whose voice was heard at nearly every meeting of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, and whose influence was felt in all debates of importance. No man was better known to the druggists of his State, and none seemed to take a deeper interest in measures affecting their commercial welfare." Mr. Englehard seemed genuinely astonished that Le Caron had never betrayed in manner or word the dual character he was sustaining. This was evidently one other respect in which Mr. Englehard had not discovered his friend's ability. On the revelation of Le Caron's "career of fraud and black-hearted duplicity," the *Western Druggist* demanded that his "name and memory should be blotted from the roll and records of the Association." Another Western editor urged his readers to journey to the San Francisco meeting of the American

Pharmaceutical Association, in order to vote for the expulsion of Henri le Caron on account of conduct "derogatory to a man and a pharmacist."

In his book Le Caron makes no mention whatever of his occupation as a chemist. He very briefly alludes in two or three places to his medical studies and practice. He commenced his curriculum at the Chicago Medical College, after he had accepted from the British Government his appointment as a spy on the Irish-American Fenians, but he seems to have taken his M.D. degree at Detroit. Then, he says, he commenced practising at Braidwood, a suburb of Wilmington. He joined the Medical Society of his State,

"and assisted in founding the State Pharmaceutical Society. My activity did not even stop here, and, in addition, I took a very active part in bringing about much-needed legislation on the question of the practice of medicine. In these days there was no such thing as a State law regulating the practice of medicine or pharmacy, and I—let me frankly confess it—as much for the sake of popularity as anything else, spared no pains, even going to the extent of 'lobbying' in Springfield, the State capital, in the interest of legislation on these matters, in which I was very successful."

Some time later he casually mentions that Michael Davitt stayed three days with him as patient and guest, and in the latter part of his time in America he says he connected himself with one of the largest pharmaceutical houses in the States, and travelled in whatever direction he pleased. His success was so great that the house referred to parted with him with extreme reluctance. These are actually all the glimpses he gives of that section of his dual life which was not on the heroic level. It would have been absurd, of course, in a book like this to enter into minute details of his business career; but we cannot help thinking that it would have been more truly artistic to have brought the stirring scenes of the spy's life into more effective relief from the daily round of ordinary duty which, after all, must have occupied the greater part of the twenty-five years under review. Mr. Le Caron represents himself as Homer represents his warriors—as always in action. He has the most unfeigned admiration for the hero of his work, and we may be excused for thinking that vanity may be one of the motives for the author so completely ignoring the shop as he has done. However this may be, the Major has told a thrilling story, or, at any rate, one side of it. Some of his victims, who could not all have been so simple as they appear in this narrative, may yet have something to say.

COMMENTARY.

THE SALE OF POISONS.—It was scarcely fair on the part of the judge in the Neill trial to examine the chemist witness in the way he did without first posting himself up in the Act of Parliament. "Did you keep the order?" and "Why did you not register the sale of what had been supplied when he said he was a medical man, and you found he was not?" Have you any reason to give?" were questions which distinctly implied that the chemist had contravened the statute. Of course the chemist ought to have been prepared with the answer that he had not kept the order, and had not made the entries, because the law did not require him to do these things. Judges and coroners are privileged persons, but their comments on the way people conduct their business are sometimes very serious. The law, it may be, is not sufficiently stringent to suit their views. If so it is the Legislature, not the chemist, who should be criticised.

THE VIVISECTION CONTROVERSY.—We mentioned last week that Mr. Lawson Tait, of Birmingham, whose eminent position as a surgeon could not be ignored, had challenged

Sir James Paget, Sir George Humphry, Sir Andrew Clark, and Dr. Samuel Wilks "to point out a single instance in their own works where they had adopted experimentation on living animals with any advantage." In a style of studied discourtesy towards Mr. Tait, those authorities, in a letter to the *Times*, "decline to enter into any further public discussion on the question of so-called 'vivisection,' for the following reasons: Firstly, that, after full consideration, they are satisfied that the scientific aspect of this question cannot receive adequate and just treatment in the columns of a newspaper; and secondly, because it is hardly possible for them to name any progress of importance in medicine, surgery, or midwifery which has not been due to, or promoted by this method of inquiry."

This is the familiar tone of the family doctor: "There is our oracular assertion. It is not for you, the public, to know the reason why; it is for you simply to submit to our demands." But as those demands include the repeal of an important Act of Parliament, it is probable that these gentlemen will have to give good reasons to the public, or submit to the control which seems so irksome to them. In his rejoinder, Mr. Tait says they knew, when they contributed their views to the Church Congress, that their statements of vague generalities would appear in countless newspapers, and they have no right to shirk the responsibility they have so recklessly incurred. They know, too, that every kind of subject—relating, it may be, to law, medicine, theology, engineering, &c.—may be, and has been, discussed in the newspapers with the greatest advantage to all concerned. Therefore to answer as these gentlemen have done is to beg the question, and to formulate a deliberate insult to common sense. "And, as a hint to one of them," adds the writer "let me say in passing that no one knows better than Sir Andrew Clark how to discuss matters medical in the public newspapers when they concern the details of the illnesses of eminent patients or the death-bed of a Poet Laureate. The conduct of the President of the College of Physicians has always been a puzzle to us who believe that the head of that august body cannot be an exception to its stringent rule against advertising."

MR. JAMES WRIGHT, 111 Union Street, Glasgow, has been appointed wholesale agent for Scotland for Burn's Embrocation.

MR. J. H. L. DORE, of 21 Wilson Street, Finsbury, E.C. has been appointed agent for Messrs. P. Merlino & Sons essential-oil distillers, of Reggio, Italy.

THE YORK GLASS COMPANY (LIMITED) have removed their London office and show rooms to new premises at Finsbury Chambers, 76 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.

THE works of the Liquor (Larnis Company (Limited) will shortly be removed to Aston Clinton, near Tring, in Buckinghamshire, but the London office will remain at 50 Holborn Viaduct.

MESSRS. JAS. ROBINSON & Co., of Norwich, are introducing to the trade their "Norwich Extract of Malt with Cod-liver Oil." It is a well-made preparation, of exceptionally good flavour.

MR. JOHN DAVIS, of 90 Pepys Road, New Cross, has brought out his "Domestic Year-Book for 1893." It is an illustrated almanac for distribution by chemists, and contains a good selection of appropriate text with abundant space for the chemist's special announcements.

A NEW illustrated catalogue of glass bottles of every kind, as well as of boxes, cases, and syphons for the aerated-water trade, has just been issued by Messrs. Kilner Brothers, of King's Cross. It contains particulars of a good number of

novelties. Messrs. Kilner Brothers will send a copy of this catalogue to any buyer of such goods.

WE are informed that Messrs. Hertz and Collingwood have made a contract with Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., whereby the latter firm will undertake the entire distribution of the Franz Josef and Levico medicinal waters throughout the United Kingdom and all English speaking countries.

MR. HELBING'S latest "pharmacological record" deals further with the question of eucalyptus oil standards. He and Dr. Passmore have been examining the "Platypus" brand of eucalyptus oil (which we favourably reported on a week or two ago), and they find that it is remarkably constant in physical characteristics and eucalyptol content. Upon this basis they again urge the exclusion from medicinal use of any eucalyptus oils which do not conform to the rigid tests that they have proposed. For the details of their experiments we must refer those interested to the "record" itself.

MESSRS. ARMOUR & Co., whose London offices are at 59 and 60 Tooley Street, ask us to state that to any of their friends and customers who intend visiting the World's Columbian Exhibition next spring, they will take pleasure in giving a letter of introduction to their firm in Chicago. On presentation they will extend every courtesy, and afford them the opportunity of inspecting their packing-house and extract-of-beef and canning factory, where modern improved methods of manufacture and scrupulous cleanliness prevail. This is the factory where 2,000,000 pigs and vast numbers of other beasts are sacrificed annually, and we believe the laboratory is on a commensurate scale.

MESSRS. BARNETT & FOSTER, of the Niagara Works, Eagle Wharf Road, have just produced in costly style a very interesting album of testimonials to the excellence of their aerated-water machinery and appliances generally. Besides a large number of printed testimonials, the album contains some fifty or more facsimiles of letters, and is decorated with nearly two hundred portraits of their customers, among whom are many chemists. It is introduced by a fine portrait of Lieut.-Colonel Foster, the head of the firm, with two of the chiefs of his staff. The volume is handsomely bound, and is an interesting souvenir of business transactions.

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Elliot, J., and Elliot, E. A. Savage, under the style of Elliot & Elliot Kingsbridge, Devonshire, surgeons, apothecaries, and accoucheurs.

Flander, W., Self, T., and Adams, H. W., under the style of William Flander & Co., Newport, I. of W., mineral and aerated-water manufacturers; so far as regards the said T. Self.

Fox-Thomas, E., and Mullins, D., under the style of Cooling & Co. Newark-upon-Trent, aerated-water manufacturers.

James, J. D., and Evans, H. T., Blackwood, Monmouthshire, surgeons.

Payne, F. J., and Ifenthaler, L., under the style of Payne & Co., Cullum Street, E.C., financial, commission, general, and chemical agents.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

Gray, J. J., Cults, Aberdeen, chemist and druggist, October 21, at 2 Palace Hotel, Aberdeen.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

East, Margaret, Poplar, mineral-water manufacturer.

Downing, Samuel George, Gillingham, Suffolk, surgeon.

Wright, James, Swansea, temperance-drinks manufacturer.

Sinclair, Charles Forgan, Green Grove, Horsforth, near Leeds, surgeon and physician.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Downing, Samuel George, Gillingham, Suffolk, surgeon.

East, Margaret, Poplar, mineral-water manufacturer.

Sinclair, Charles Forgan, Horsforth, near Leeds, surgeon and physician.

Tuke, John Henry, Cambridge Street, Pimlico, surgeon.

Wright, James, Swansea, temperance-drinks manufacturer.

NEW COMPANIES

MONTGOMERIE & CO. (LIMITED) has been formed in Scotland, with a capital of 10,000%, to acquire and carry on (1) the business of manufacturers of a new beverage made solely from celery, similar to coffee, presently carried on by Mr. John Montgomerie, at 654 Eglinton Street, Glasgow; and (2) Mr. Montgomerie's right and interest in a process for manufacturing extract of malt bread, biscuits, rusks, &c. The price to be paid to Mr. Montgomerie for the patents and goodwill of both businesses, and plant and utensils, is 2,300% in cash and 200 (the whole) of the fully-paid ordinary shares. The stock is to be taken over at 1,461%, the net cost price.

ECCLESTON OIL-REFINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 2,000%, in 10% shares. Objects: To carry on the business of oil-refiners, manufacturers of colours, grease, &c.; manufacturing chemists, drysalts, druggists, &c. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—B. F. Glover, St. Ann's, St. Helen's, mining engineer; W. Tyrer, Woodleigh, Prescott, solicitor; W. J. Ashton, Stafford Road, St. Helen's, teacher; G. C. Whitfield 25 Cowley Hill Lane, St. Helen's, accountant; Jesse Boydell, Cowley Hill Lane, St. Helen's, tailor; G. H. Watkins, 128 Cropper's Hill, St. Helen's, oil merchant; and J. Heaton, Prescott Road, St. Helen's, brickmaker. Registered without articles of association. Office, 57 Eccleston Street, St. Helen's.

T. W. LAWSON (LIMITED).—Capital 10,000%, in 1% shares. Objects: To acquire the business of T. W. Lawson, and to carry on the business of aerated and mineral water and essence makers, &c. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—J. Hilton, Blne Bell, Moston, licensed victualler; E. Mottram, 42 Cooper Street, Manchester, beer, &c., retailer; R. Frost, 255 Deansgate, Manchester, licensed victualler; J. Armstrong, Harpenden, Manchester, surgeon; T. W. Lawson, 275 Rochdale Road, Manchester, wine, &c., retailer; and W. H. Wadsworth, Moston, beer, &c., retailer. There shall not be less than three nor more than six directors, and the first are J. Armstrong, E. Mottram, J. Hilton, and R. Frost. Qualification, 50%. Remuneration, 100% divisible, except T. W. Lawson, who shall receive, as managing director, 100% per annum and one-third of surplus profits after payment of 7 per cent. on the preference shares and 10 per cent. on the ordinary shares.

KETTERING MINERAL-WATER COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 1,000%, in 1% shares. Objects: To acquire and carry on the business of aerated and mineral water manufacturers now carried on by W. Cunliffe and C. Holt, at Kettering, under the name of the Kettering Mineral water Company, and to manufacture mineral and aerated waters, beverages, cordials, liquors, &c. The first subscribers are:—W. Cunliffe, Kingdon-on-Thames, 50 shares; C. Holt, Kettering, solicitor, 50 shares; G. A. Eldred, Kettering, wine merchant, 25 shares; G. E. Abbott, Kettering, shoe manufacturer, 25 shares; T. Bird, Kettering, 25 shares; J. W. Hart, Kettering, builder, 20 shares; and J. B. Noble, Kettering, ironmonger, 5 shares. There shall not be less than three nor more than five directors, and the first are: G. A. Eldred, G. E. Abbott, T. Bird, and W. Cunliffe. Qualification, 25%; remuneration, to be determined in general meeting. Registered office 2 Gas Street, Kettering.

THE PEOPLE'S REMEDIES COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 5,000%, in 1% shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturing and dealing in patent or proprietary medicines and other preparations; sanitary, surgical, electrical, chemical, photographic, &c., apparatus; soaps, cosmetics, perfumes, aerated waters, &c. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—F. T. Depree, 17 High Street, Exeter, goldsmith; A. O. Depree, 5 Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, yacht-broker; R. Waue, 106 East Dulwich Grove, S.E., artist; S. H. Egan, 28 Hugo Road, N.W., architect; H. W. Cotton, 35 Doris Street, Kennington, publisher; W. S. Masters, 17 Albion Road, Wandsworth, S.W., publisher; and John Foster, 13 Belgrave Terrace, Lee, gentleman. There shall not be less than three nor more than five directors, and the first shall be appointed by the above-named subscribers. Qualification, 100%; remuneration, one guinea for each board attendance, and one-fifth of surplus profits after payment of 10-per-cent. dividend, divisible.

MARRIAGES.

[Notices of Marriages and Deaths are inserted free & sent with proper authentication.]

BORTHWICK—MOSS.—On August 31, at H.B.M. Consulate, Yokohama, before R. de B. Layard, Esq., Acting-Consul, and afterwards at Christ Church, by the Rev. E. Champreys Irwine, M.A., Robert W. Borthwick, chemist and druggist, manager for Messrs. North & Rae (Limited), Yokohama, and eldest son of Mr. Thomas Richardson Borthwick, Bathgate, Scotland, to Emily, elder daughter of Mr. E. J. Moss, Woodside, Yokohama, and Cirencester, England.

HARTLEY—BROWN.—On October 15, at the parish church, Otley, Yorks, by the Rev. J. A. Woodhouse, Joseph Henry Hartley, 6 Chandos Road, Stratford, to Annie, daughter of Henry Brown, of Otley.

DEATHS.

ALDRIDGE.—On October 4, A. J. Aldridge, chemist and druggist, Brighton.

BARRS.—On July 27, J. Barrs, chemist and druggist, W. Bromwich. Aged 69.

EDWARDS.—Mr. Edwards, representing Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., whose death on the *Lake Winnipeg* on his journey to Montreal, we reported on August 27, died, it appears, from the effects of an overdose of chloral, and was buried at sea. On the night of August 17, he retired about 10 o'clock after enjoying himself on deck, and, by mistake, took an overdose of chloral, which he was using as a sleeping-draught. Although everything possible was done he expired in about twenty minutes. Mrs. Edwards, who accompanied him on his journey, was prostrated by the unfortunate occurrence, and the greatest sympathy was felt for her by the passengers. The funeral service was read by Captain Herriman, and the body was committed to the deep. Mrs. Edwards returned to England by the same vessel.

LINGING.—On September 28, Bine Linging, chemist and druggist, Norwood. Aged 84.

LOGGIN.—On October 10, at High Street, Stratford-on-Avon, Mr. C. F. Loggin, chemist and druggist. Aged 45. Mr. Loggin took a keen interest in local affairs, and was highly respected by his fellow-townsmen.

NICOL.—On October 10, John Nicoll, chemist and druggist, Partick, N.B. Aged 52.

PARR.—Mr. Samuel Parr, formerly a pharmaceutical chemist in business at Nottingham, died in that town last week, at the age of 76 years. He was very highly respected by all classes in the town where he had lived for so many years. He was for many years head of the firm of Parr & Atherton, and was a Vice-President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference when it met at Nottingham in 1866.

POLLITT.—On September 22, Joseph M. Pollitt, chemist and druggist, late of Radcliffe. Aged 42.

SCAWIN.—Mr. Thomas Scawin, J.P., of the firm of Messrs. Scawin & Burn, chemists, Market Place, Durham, died at his residence in that city on October 18. He was born within the city, in which he spent the whole of his life, and was 79 years of age. Recently he had been in a weakly state of health, and was on Saturday night seized with a fit, from the effects of which he never rallied. He was chairman of the Durham Gas Company, and during his life has interested himself in the commercial welfare of the city.

THOMAS.—The death is announced of Mr. Joseph Josiah Thomas, chemist and druggist, Porthcawl, after a brief illness. The deceased gentleman leaves a widow and four children.

WILLIAMS.—On September 29, Richard Williams, pharmaceutical chemist, St. Clears. Aged 41.

"CINCHONA," says the Wynaad correspondent of the *Madras Mail*, "is not flourishing, and it is very disgusting to see our fine Ledgers dying out, for we had hitherto hoped that they were impervious to carker."

NOTES FROM THE GREAT ANDES OF THE EQUATOR.

MR. EDWARD WHYMPER'S work, "Travels Amongst the Great Andes of the Equator," has been one of the hits of the book-season, and the first edition was sold out within a few days of its appearance. The author's wanderings in the Ecuadorian wilderness, recorded in the book and illustrated with a degree of excellence as yet rare in books of this kind, took place as far back as 1880, Mr. Whympers allowing the record of his journey to incubate for a decade before giving it to the world. The principal object of Mr. Whympers journey was the observance of the effects of low pressure; hence, after a short stay at some of the principal cities of the Republic, he turned his attention straightway to the ascent of Chimborazo, which he accomplished safely, though not without suffering great hardships. Mr. Whympers as all travellers in Ecuador must do, trod constantly in the footsteps of his great predecessors, and the names of De la Coudamine, Bonpland, and Humboldt are strewn freely through his pages. Mr. Richard Spruce, one of the ill-rewarded pioneers of the cinchona industry, is also referred to on more than one occasion; but though Mr. Whympers is evidently well acquainted with his work, he does not himself tell us anything new about the industry with which, in the pharmaceutical mind, the name of Ecuador is most prominently associated. His only reference to the bark-collecting trade, in fact, is [a rather grim reminiscence of the ascent of one of the less-known mountain giants of the Republic—

THE FATE OF THE BARK-COLLECTOR.

In his search for the Sara-Urcu Mountain, Mr. Whympers on one occasion camped with his party under an overhanging cliff of mica-slate known as Corredor Machai, or "The Hunter's Refuge," at an altitude of 12,779 feet. "At mid-day," says the explorer, "I despatched two men across the valley to advance provisions in the direction in which we supposed Sara-Urcu was situated. . . . They returned with a human skull, which they had picked up not far away. 'I know that skull,' said the Spy; 'it belonged to a man who went out searching for quinine-bark. There were twenty of them altogether, and four came back. This one laid down to sleep: a snowstorm came on, and he did not wake again.'" "Searching for cinchona-trees, to strip them of their bark, is a favourite occupation in this country," adds the author in a footnote. That, it should be remembered, was twelve years ago, when the trouble was still worth the risk.

CHLORATE OF POTASH AS AN OXYGEN-PRODUCER.

Chlorate of potash was tried by the party with, apparently, beneficial results as a remedy in mitigating the distressing symptoms produced by the combined deprivation of the natural quantity of oxygen in the atmosphere at high altitudes. Members of Mr. H. W. Bellew's expedition to Kashmir and Kashgar had told Mr. Whympers that they munched dry chlorate of potash with good results, its action being probably due to the fact that the large proportion of oxygen in the drug supplies to the blood the ingredients which in those regions it fails to derive from the air, thus restoring through the stomach what the lungs lose, and relieving the nausea and headache produced by the circulation of an inefficiently oxygenated blood. Mr. Whympers tried it first when camping on Chimborazo at 16,664 feet of altitude, and he thus describes the effects:—"We were feverish, had intense headaches, and were unable to satisfy our desire for air except by breathing with open mouths. This naturally parched the throat and produced a craving for drink, which we were unable to satisfy—partly from the difficulty in obtaining it, and partly from trouble in swallowing it. . . . Of course there was no inclination to eat; but we wished to smoke, and found that our pipes almost refused to burn, for they, like ourselves, wanted more oxygen.

"This condition of affairs lasted all night and all the next day, and then I managed to pluck up spirit enough to get out some chlorate of potash, which, by the advice of Dr. W. Marcet, had been brought in case of need. Chlorate of potash was, I believe, first used in mountain travel by Dr.

Henderson in the Karakorum Range, and it was subsequently employed on Sir Douglas Forsyth's mission to Yarkund in 1873-74, apparently with good effect. Before my departure Dr. Marcet urged me to experiment, with a view of confirming these experiences. Ten grains to a wineglass of water was the proportion he recommended, the dose to be repeated every two or three hours if necessary. . . . After taking it the intensity of the symptoms diminished, there were fewer gaspings, and in some degree a feeling of relief. Louis Carrel also submitted himself to experiment, and seemed to derive benefit, but Jean Antoine sturdily refused to take any 'doctor's stuff,' which he regarded as an insult to intelligence. For all known ills, from dysentery to want of air, there was, in his opinion, but one remedy, and that was Wine, most efficacious always if taken hot." But Mr. Whympers appears on the whole to be sceptical about the unpleasant feelings experienced upon Chimborazo being due to want of oxygen, and states that, personally, he did not consume an ounce of chlorate of potash during the whole journey.

THE USES OF ADVERTISEMENT.

Mr. Whympers is evidently not unaware of the value of advertisement which purveyors of requisites for such a journey as his may reap from a mention of their names in the inevitable "Book of Travel." With charming naïveté he tells us that he had promised a manufacturer of "tinned ox-cheek" an advertisement upon his return. Unfortunately, when the ox-cheek was called upon to do its duty on the Chimborazo every tin of it turned out to be putrid, and bad to be pitched into space over the cliffs. "I am advised," warily continues the explorer, "that it might be considered libellous to publish the name of a person who has sold putrid meat, and I much regret that it cannot be given the publicity that he deserves. He caused much loss and severe labour." But if the meat-man cannot be pilloried, a rival house can at any rate be advertised at his expense, and a score paid off indirectly, by the statement that "Messrs. Crosbie & Blackwell did not supply the ox-cheek, and did supply some of the rest; and, as one would expect, their goods were found satisfactory. Their preserved soups, in particular, were excellent for our purposes."

PILLS FOR SALE.

On another occasion, however, when dealing with provisions, Mr. Whympers is all too modest in concealing names. The occasion in question was on his return journey to the coast, when, anticipating the famous auction held by Lord Randolph Churchill at Fort Salisbury, our explorer cleared out his surplus stock by public sale for hard cash, though at the reverse of a sacrifice. This is how he disposed of his pills:—

"Some of these goods were purchased by the amiable Hebraic Yankee. In the interstices of the provision-cases all sorts of things which it was supposed might be useful were stowed away; amongst the rest, each tin contained a little pill-box, and each box held three little pills, and every unit was sufficient to effect its purpose. There were a hundred or so boxes to be got rid of, and the Jew was eager to trade for them. 'Now, Mr. —,' said I, as they were handed over, 'each of these little treasures is warranted to do its work.' But he was suspicious; and, on going home, took the contents of a box, and subsequently took to his bed. I heard all about it, and went to see him, expecting to find him doleful. 'Sorry to hear you are ill, Mr. —. Have you tried those pills?' and found that he was delighted with his bargain. 'Real fine medicine that, Mister,' he exclaimed, almost rapturously; 'there's no mistake about that medicine!'"

It is really too bad of Mr. Whympers to deprive the deserving pill-manufacturer of so splendid an advertisement; at any rate, we suppose we are not far wrong in assuming that the pills were really "worth a guinea a box."

ECUADORIAN CHARGES.

Provisions of European origin are almost ludicrously dear in Ecuador. "They asked 2s. 3d. for a threepenny cake of soap at Ambato. A piece of sponge which might have been obtained for less than sixpence in England cost me a peso (2s. 8d.) at Quito, and 3s. 4d. was the price at the capital per pound for English salt. Spirits of wine cost me 3s. per

pint at Guayaquil, and 10*z.* at Quito. Common raisins, at the same place, cost 3*s.*, and camphor 4*s.*, per lb. Medicines and fancy goods were sold at still larger differences from European prices. I could have sold my stock of quinine for more than its weight in gold.

"The high price of foreign commodities was attributed to excessive duties and the expense of transit. Still, there appeared to be a good margin left, and I doubt if anyone was satisfied with less than a hundred per cent. profit. Everywhere there appeared to be openings for commercial enterprise, either for retailers or for wholesale transactions, yet the country seemed to have little attraction to Englishmen, for at the time of my stay there were only three in Quito. Of other foreigners there were about twenty-five French, a dozen Germans, and ten Italians, Danes, and Swedes."

But, personally, Mr. Whympers would not advise anyone to embark a single shilling in Ecuador, for there are an unknown quantity of earthquakes and revolutions to be taken into account.

QUININE AND SULPHATE OF ZINC.

Quinine proved useful in mountaineering. At the Tambo (a hut) of Tortorillas, 12,828 feet high, Mr. Whympers, was overcome with dizziness, feverishness, and intense headache, and had to be supported by two of his people part of the way. He says "I took 30 grains of sulphate of quinine in the course of the night, and was covered up with a mountain of blankets, and in the morning became all right again." The only other remedy which the party appear to have used freely was solution of sulphate of zinc, as a remedy against inflammation of the eyes and snow-blindness. "Medical men," we read, "recommend 2 or 3 grains of sulphate of zinc to an ounce of water. In practice I find that the solution may be made stronger with safety and benefit, and that 6, 8, or 10 grains to the ounce is not too much to use. Although the inflammation may be reduced quickly, and the absolute inability to see may soon pass away, the eyes remain tender and weak for a long time (after a bad attack, even for weeks and months), and they are more liable to be affected than before, unless extra precautions are taken." When attacked by snow-blindness, the eyes become extraordinarily sensitive to light. "The lids refuse to open; tears come freely, and, coagulating round the lashes, glue the lids fast. To apply a lotion effectively the lids must be forced open, and the instant this is done the patient will imagine that red-hot needles are being driven through the eyes into the brain. The pain is acute, and sometimes makes strong men howl." In their fourth camp on Chimborazo the whole of the travellers were incapacitated by the complaint. "Foreseeing what was coming, a brew of sulphate of zinc was made in our largest can, and served out wholesale. It was piteous to hear the Ecuadorians wailing under their little booth."

Pumice, as might be expected in so volcanic a country, is found in large quantities in the interior of Ecuador, and natural blocks of it are sometimes hollowed out and employed as filters. On the summit of Mount Pichincha there were a large number of lumps of over a foot in diameter.

Scientific Notes :

On Chemistry, Pharmacy, Botany, Materia Medica, &c. Original, Selected and Translated.

CASCARIN.

THIS is a name given by M. Leprince to a proximate principle obtained from cascara sagrada. It forms prismatic needles of an orange yellow. It is tasteless and inodorous, soluble in alkaline solutions, with a dark purple-red colour. It is insoluble in water, soluble in pure alcohol and in ether less soluble in chloroform. If perfectly dried its composition is $C_{12}H_{10}O_5$.

A NEW PTOMAINE.

DR. A. B. GRIFFITHS has obtained a ptomaine from a cultivation of *Micrococcus tetragenus*. The ptomaine is a

white solid, crystallising in prismatic needles. It is soluble in water, giving a feeble alkaline reaction. It forms a chlorohydrate, a chloroaurate, and a chloroplatinate, all crystallisable. Nessler's reagent gives a green precipitate, tannic acid a brown one, slightly soluble. The formula appears to be $C_6H_5NO_2$. It is a poison, and produces death in thirty-six hours.

THYMOL FROM THE OIL OF MOSULA JAPONICA.

DR. Y. SHIMOYAMA and Mr. H. Ono, of the Pharmaceutical Institute, Tokio University, have subjected the oil of *Mosula japonica* to a critical examination (*Apoth. Zeit.*, p. 439). From 3.8 kilos. of the dried plant they obtained by water-distillation 81.01 grammes of ethereal oil, or 2.13 per cent. This oil had a specific gravity of 0.820 at 17.5° C., and was found to be laevo-rotatory. On subjecting the oil to the cold of a freezing mixture there was no separation of crystals, but after treatment with soda, 32.4 grammes, or 44 per cent., of crystals was separated from 72.52 grammes of the oil by freezing. On drying the crystals, they were found to melt at 50° C., and an analysis proved that the substance was thymol. We have thus added another source of that antiseptic, and it is a good one too.

HOW TO MAKE HYPOPHOSPHITES.

PROFESSOR L. E. SAYRE stated at the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association:—Mix a sufficient quantity of hydrate of calcium with three times its weight of water to which a third of pure alcohol has been added. The mixture is introduced into a long-necked flask and heated gently on a sand-bath. When the mixture has attained a temperature of 50° to 60° C., small pieces of phosphorus are gradually added, until the action has almost ceased. The apparatus is allowed to cool, and the solution filtered through asbestos. Pass carbonic anhydride into the filtrate, and again filter to separate the carbonate formed. The filtered liquid is freed from alcohol by distillation in a retort; the residual solution is evaporated to perfect dryness, and the white powder thus obtained preserved in well-stoppered bottles. The hypophosphite may be crystallised in the retort by slow evaporation.

ASSAY OF ALKALOIDAL EXTRACTS.

At the recent meeting of the German Apotheker-Verein, Mr. A. Partheil communicated a paper through Professor E. Schmidt, of Marburg, on this subject. The peculiarity of his process is that the alkaloidal residues from the respective extracts are supersaturated with n/100 or n/1,000 sulphuric acid, and neutrality is restored with a corresponding standard soda, an ethereal solution of iodeosin (2 milligrammes in a litre of ether) being used as an indicator. The method of extraction is Dieterich's lime-ether one. We mention all essential particulars, and those who wish more detail should consult *Pharmaceutische Centralhalle*, 30, p. 524.

Extract of Nux Vomica.—Rub 1 gramme of the extract with 3 grammes of water, and mix with it 10 grammes of quicklime. After the mixture has cooled, dry, powder, mix with some paper pulp, and exhaust in a Soxhlet's apparatus by means of ether (this takes three or four hours). Mix the percolate with 75 c.c. n/100 sulphuric acid, and evaporate the ether by heating. Filter the solution into a 100 c.c. flask, and dilute with water to 100 c.c. Put 50 c.c. of this into a 250 c.c. stoppered bottle, and pour upon it a finger's breadth layer of ether, and a little of the iodeosin solution. Then run in n/100 soda, shaking constantly until the watery layer becomes of a distinct rose colour.

Extracts of belladonna, henbane, aconite, and conium are treated similarly, but 2 grammes are taken, and 50 c.c. of the standard sulphuric acid suffices, as well as two or three hours' extraction with ether. The following are the alkaloid values of n/100 acid:—

1 c.c. = 0.0364	grm. nux vomica alkaloids.
1 c.c. = 0.00289	" atropine or hyoscyamine.
1 c.c. = 0.00533	" aconitine.
1 c.c. = 0.00127	" coniine.

Of course the amount of standard alkali used is to be deducted from half the volume of the acid employed.

Practical Notes and Formulae.

SALOL GLYCERINE.

THIS is a preparation of salol which may be used for application to the throat or the skin. A. Suchomel gives the formula in the *Pharmaceutische Post*. Rub up 150 grains of salol with 75 grains of gum acacia and 1 drachm of water to make an emulsion, then add sufficient glycerine to make 3 oz.

GLYCERINE SUPPOSITORIES.

PROFESSOR J. P. REMINGTON stated, in a paper to the American Pharmaceutical Association, that no formula gives as much satisfaction as the following (which we quote from the *American Pharmaceutical Journal*):—

	Grs.
Sodium carbonate	40
Stearic acid	80
Glycerine	1,080

Dissolve the sodium carbonate in the glycerine, add the stearic acid, heat carefully (preferably by the use of a water-bath) until effervescence ceases; the solution is then poured into a suppository-mould to make twelve suppositories.

There is no necessity for cooling the moulds with ice, although there is no objection to this in warm weather. As each suppository contains about 90 per cent. of glycerine, they must be protected from the action of moist air, which has a tendency to liquefy them. Several expedients are resorted to. Each one may be wrapped in tinfoil, or quickly dipped in melted paraffin; or each one may be enclosed in a small glass vial without a shoulder, and made for the purpose of holding one suppository. Professor Remington did not express an opinion on the B.P. formula.

GERMAN FLUID EXTRACTS.

THE last German Pharmacopœia made five fluid extracts official. This was not exactly the introduction of fluid extracts into Germany, for they had been introduced there from the United States, and several native houses also manufactured them. But they are becoming popular now, and Dr. O. Linde has thought fit to report to the *Pharmaceutische Centralhalle* on the quality of four leading makes, compared with what he made himself by the German Pharmacopœia process. The results are not very complimentary to the commercial supply. We give them briefly:—

Ext. Cascara Fl.: Standard sample, s.g. 1.078, and 23 per cent. dry residue. The commercial samples varied from s.g. 1.043 to 1.081, with 18.04 to 23 per cent. dry residue.

Ext. Condurango Fl.: Standard, s.g. 1.031, and 20 per cent. dry residue. Commercial, from s.g. 0.970 to 1.025, and 8.9 to 19.65 per cent. dry residue.

Ext. Secalis Cornuti Fl.: Standard, s.g. 1.050, and 16 per cent. dry residue. Commercial, s.g. 0.995 to 1.052, and 13.02 to 18.47 dry residue.

Frangula and hydrastis fluid extracts showed equally variable results, and there is apparently much need for closer attention to the quality of these products.

ESSENTIAL-OIL EMULSIONS.

MR. H. KAHN states (the *Apothecary*) that a good emulsion of turpentine, or of any other volatile oil, may be made by the following formula:—

Oil	½ fluid oz.
Tragacanth	30 grains
Syrup	1 fluid oz.
Water enough to make	4 " "

To the oil contained in a dry bottle add the tragacanth and shake; add 1 fluid oz. of water, agitate vigorously. Then add the syrup in portions, shaking after each addition, and finally enough water, in portions (shaking after each addition), to make 4 fluid oz.

FOWLER'S SOLUTION.

PROF. OSCAR OLDBERG calls attention in the *Apothecary* to the unsatisfactory nature of Fowler's arsenical solution. It is well known that this is not a solution of arsenite of potash, for one-half of the arsenious acid is uncombined. Canstic potash is much preferable to bicarbonate of potash, and an entirely successful formula, resulting in a product

containing K_2HAsO_3 and not liable to decomposition, is, Prof. Oldberg says, the following:—

Arsenous oxide in fine powder	10 grammes
Solution of potassium hydrate	225 "
Compound tincture of lavender	30 cubic centimetres.
Distilled water, a sufficient quantity.	
To make	1,000 " "

Mix the solution of potassium hydrate with 100 cubic centimetres of distilled water, add the arsenous oxide, and boil the mixture until the powder has been completely dissolved. Add enough distilled water to make the product measure 970 cubic centimetres, and then add the compound tincture of lavender. Filter through paper.

The reaction with potassium hydrate requires very much less time than with potassium bicarbonate, and complete solution results, which keeps well. In the present U.S.P. formula it is directed that the compound tincture of lavender be added to the solution before the final volume is made up by the addition of water. This always results in a turbid product. In order to get a perfectly clear solution it is necessary to add all the water required before the compound tincture of lavender is poured into it.

ULCERATED CHILBLAINS.

DR. BROGG (*Internat. Klin. Rundschau*) prescribes in ulcerated chilblains the following salve:—

Acid. carbolic.	gr. xv.
Unguent. plumb.	ʒv.
Lanolin.	ʒv.
Ol. amygdal. dulc.	ʒiiss.
Ol. lavandul.	gtt. xx.

M.

Apply two or three times a day.

PETROLEUM HAIR TONIC.

Pure winter-bleached paraffin oil, free from acid	cong. j.
Chloroform	ʒss.
Oil of bergamot	ʒij.
" lavender	ʒij.
" cloves	ʒij.
" neroli	ʒj.

M.

—*Druggists' Circular*.

CRESCENT HAIR-DYE.

(Single bottle.)

Nitrate or sulphate of copper	ʒvj.
" of silver	ʒviij.
Distilled water	ʒiij.
Solution of ammonia	a sufficient quantity

Dissolve the salts in the water, and add the solution of ammonia carefully until the precipitate is redissolved.

This, properly applied, will produce a very black colour; a lighter shade, even to light brown, can be secured by diluting the solution.

RAVEN'S WING HAIR-DYE.

(Two bottles.)

I.	
Nitrate of silver	ʒiiss.
Distilled water	ʒviij.
Solution of ammonia	sufficient
II.	
Pyrogallie acid	ʒij.
Gallie acid	ʒij.
Eau de Cologne	ʒij.
Distilled water	ʒvj.

Dissolve the nitrate of silver in the water, and add the solution of ammonia until the precipitate is redissolved.

These formulæ we quote from the *Druggists' Circular*. The first is apparently a modification of the formula which we published a few years ago, as the result of an analysis of a popular hair-dye. In the second, or two-bottle dye, the gallic acid is peculiar. What use can it be? There is no question of the superior advantages of dye containing pyrogallie acid. Without that or a sulphide the hair may go through all the prismatic colours.

C. & D. Recipes.

Contributed by Subscribers of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

Blue Marking-ink.

Nitrate of silver	..	..	..	3iv.
Strong solution of ammonia	..	..	..	3iss.
Bicarbonate of soda	..	..	..	3iv.
Sulphate of copper	..	..	..	3ij.
Powdered gum arabic	..	..	..	3vj.
Distilled water	..	..	..	3ij.

Dissolve the nitrate of silver in the ammonia solution, and the other solids in the water. Mix the two solutions.

Crimson Marking-ink.

Nitrate of silver	..	..	..	3j.
Carbonate of soda	..	..	..	3iss.
Tartaric acid	..	..	..	3ij. 3ij.
Strong solution of ammonia	..	..	..	3ij.
Carmine	..	..	..	gr. vj.
Powdered sugar	..	..	..	3vj.
" gum arabic	..	..	..	3x.
Distilled water	..	..	..	a sufficiency.

Dissolve the silver nitrate and sodium carbonate separately in a pint of distilled water, and mix the solutions. Wash the precipitate by decantation with 2 pints of water three times; collect the last on a filter, and wash with a fourth pint of water; drain well; transfer the precipitate to a mortar and rub up with the tartaric acid; when effervescence ceases add the ammonia (in which the carmine has been dissolved), then the sugar and gum (previously made into a cream with water). Finally make up to 3vj. with distilled water.

Note by Editor.—If the blue ink were made on the same principle as the crimson one it would be much better. In that case the copper salt should be dissolved in the ammonia. The second ink is in every way an excellent one.

Baking-powder.

(1)

Powdered tartaric acid	..	..	..	3xvj.
Bicarbonates of sodium	..	..	..	3xxj.
Ground rice	..	..	..	3l.

M.

(2)

Cream of tartar	..	..	..	3xxij.
Bicarbonate of soda	..	..	..	3xvj.
Wheaten starch	..	..	..	3j.

M.

A teaspoonful to each pound of flour.

Curry-powder.

Puly. coriand.	..	..	..	3ij.
" zingib.	..	..	..	3ij.
" capsici	..	..	..	3iss.
" cardam. sem.	..	..	..	3iv.
" plp. nig.	..	..	..	3iij.
" cumin. sem.	..	..	..	3ij.
" caryoph.	..	..	..	3j.
" turmeric.	..	..	..	3xij.

M.

Another Formula.

Coriander	..	..	..	3iij.
Turmeric	..	..	..	3iij.
Black pepper	..	..	..	3j.
Ginger	..	..	..	3j.
Mustard	..	..	..	3j.
Allspice	..	..	..	3iv.
Cardamoms	..	..	..	3iv.
Cumin	..	..	..	3ij.

All to be in powder, and well mixed.

Eau de Luce.

Tinct. benzoin.	..	..	..	3j.
Ol. lavand.	..	..	..	gtt. x.
" succin. rect.	..	..	..	gtt. v.
Liq. ammon.	..	..	..	3ij.

M.

AT THE COUNTER.

"SILVER LATTY" and "dodrandean wien," which come from near Manchester, are fresh. There is a customer in that locality, too, who does not intend to put up with substitution. He orders "bottle Jackson's Feruge, non other will do."

THIS was scarcely "At the Counter," but it was not very far off. It was in the home of a pharmacist. A youth of the mature age of five and a half years, and who has a decided liking for long words, recently asked the question, "Mummy, is dad a 'Far-more-suitable' Chemist?"

A RETFORD chemist sends the following order:—"ples send me three Boxes of your loxenges By return of post and a Botel of your Cof Mexter the sekent sise Botel i dont no Wot to send for het But put Wot hes send the Bel Wet het. and i send the mone By return of post no more at present."

THE following little scene is reported from a pharmacy in the West-end:—Servant: "Mrs. — wants to know if you can tell her where she can get chloride of lime best." "Oh, yes; we sell it." "Yes, she knows that, but she thought she could get it cheaper at an oil-shop or somewhere, if you would tell her where to go."

HOW COULD HE MAKE A MISTAKE?—A Hull chemist sends us the following note which he received from a careful customer:—

"If you please to change this Maginish and send some Cream me tartor and half a pound of Harrot and one pound of Segel. Please not to make a mistake."

SUBSTITUTE FOR TARTARIC ACID.—A lady asked a Worthing chemist last week, "Could she use some tartar emetic she had found in a cupboard in place of tartaric acid for a drink?" The conscientious dispenser intimated that she could use it for the purpose, but that it would be advisable to send an intimation of her intention to the Coroner.

AT A DEMERARA COUNTER.—A Georgetown chemist sends us the following amusing collection of orders received at his counter:—

"One box railway pills" (Radway's wanted).

"One tin hair soup" (hare).

"8c. [4d] cursicum wine for pain in the djoints."

"4c. satisfaction" (sassafras).

"One hottle red lacking to clean yellow boots."

"4c. white black pepper" (white pepper).

"4c. savolallee. One penny stinking plaster."

"4c. harmonium to swell up cakes and bread."

"4c. akwa pharty for goldsmith to try gold."

"4c. virginsgrease to put on sores" (verdigris).

"One bottle Wotser sauce."

"One box Bitchum pills."

"One box Bosslickam ointement."

"A penny costironsoaps."

"4c. starch to dust hairsyphilis" (erysipelas).

"4c. galop [jalap], 4c. hiseinglass."

"4c. tinter of catechist" (catechu).

"If you please sell hearer a hundle of white hass hair to put pan fiddle stick" (bow hair).

"4c. euraka nuts."

A blackman came in and asked for a bottle of Gardiner's rheumatic compound. He was supplied with it and went away. He returned the next day, stating he had used the whole bottle and was not relieved at all, calling the assistant who served him a scamp. "But how is it possible that you have used the whole hottle already, you only bought it yesterday, and if you drank a tablespoonful three times a day that bottle should last at least five days," said the assistant.

Everything was clear then. Patient said he rubbed his whole body with it but didn't drink any. He bought another bottle, and we have not seen him since."



Notice to Retail Buyers:—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable, even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollected that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., October 20.

London. Business in the produce markets generally continues to be very good, and among the articles showing alterations in value there is again a heavy balance in favour of those which are quoted dearer. In two important classes of chemicals, quinine and bromine salts, the week has been one of considerable excitement. The first closes distinctly higher, and in regard to the present all that can be said to-day is expressed in the formula, "all quotations withdrawn." Caffeine and cocaine are firm and tending higher. Tartaric acid is at length showing an upward movement, and with it cream of tartar is advancing. Quicksilver and mercurials are higher, and nitrate of silver has followed the improvement in silver metal. Salicine and pilocarpine are higher, but carbolic acid, bleaching-powder, and other disinfectants are going down the hill at full gallop. In drugs we have to report a rise in cod-liver oil, jalap, Cape aloes, star-anise and oil of star-anise, Japanese oil of peppermint, civet, gentian-root, camphor, and cumin-seed. Cinchona also showed some improvement at the auctions, but Persian opium is lower. The following are the chief alterations in outside products: Higher—China galls, linseed, fenugreek-seed, coriander, glycerine, shellac, gambier, indigo, indiarubber, cutch, sticklac, Japan wax, Manila copal, Kowrie gum, animi (bean and pea sizes), and tea. Lower—Cloves and Singapore damar gum. Most spices are quiet. The Bank-rate was raised to 3 per cent. to-day. Bar silver is worth 39½d. per oz.

Liverpool. According to our Liverpool correspondent, castor-oil has advanced considerably on the market, while Chilian and Californian honeys are also somewhat dearer. For guinea grains rather more money is asked, but quillaja has not gone up as it was hoped it would. Linseed is considerably higher.

New York. Our latest American mail advices are dated October 12. In the week ending that date a considerable amount of business had been done in the New York drug and chemical markets, the major part of it being for home consumption. Carbolic acid had receded in value, the demand having become very slack. Drums quoted 16c. Balsam copaiba is in demand, and firm, with a hardening tendency. For Central American 35c. is asked. Balsam Canada firmly held at \$2 to \$2.25, according to holder. The bromide makers had advanced their quotations for domestic Bromide of potassium to 26c. and 27c., while foreign was offered at 24c. There was a strong trade-demand for Norwegian Cod liver oil, and prices showed an upward movement, while sales were reported at \$22½ to \$23. Arnica flowers were dearer, at 12c. to 14c. for old, and 14½c. for new crop. Much attention has been paid to Curaçao aloes in consequence of reports announcing short supplies in the West Indies. About 300 boxes had changed hands at higher prices and the stocks were being concentrated. Short Buchu and Senna leaves are in excellent demand at 13c. to 17c. for the former, with small stocks; while *Lycopodium* had advanced to 57½c. and 65c., according to brand. *Cascara*

sagrada had risen to 11c. with very little offering, and for *Senega* from 55c. to 60c. was asked, while Mexican *Sarsaparilla*, on the other hand, might be had at 9c. per lb. Tonquin-beans strong, with small supplies and sales of 3,500 lbs. Angosturas up to \$2.75. Celery-seed was lower, but canary, mustard, and fenugreek seeds advanced.

Vanilla growing in India.

The question whether vanilla could be profitably grown in India has lately engaged the attention of some of the organs of the press in that country. It was at first denied that vanilla had been cultivated commercially in India, but the *Madras Mail* now points out that the plant is not only grown by amateurs in South India, but is cultivated on an industrial scale at the Jardin Colonial at Pondichery, a French settlement, under Government auspices. In this garden a space of about 1½ acre is devoted to vanilla cultivation. The vanilla is planted under shady trees in rows on a kind of espalier; the rows are about 3 feet apart, and 4 feet high at the time of flowering. Fertilisation is carried out by hand by means of a hair pencil, and the production of pods is very abundant. The vanilla is sold in Pondichery at the rate of 1 anna per pod, and pays very well at that price. Vanilla is also grown to a considerable extent at the Filature Savana. Both the Filature and the Jardin Colonial have the advantage of Artesian wells, so that a plentiful supply of water is always available—a necessity in vanilla cultivation. M. Achart, the Chef du Culture of the Jardin Colonial, has devoted himself to vanilla cultivation for several years, and his success has been very marked.

Eucalyptus-growing in British Burmah.

The Government of Burmah are losing no time in investigating the capacities of the newly-acquired territory for the propagation of economic products. Eucalyptus-growing has been tried recently, and appears (the Chief Conservator of Forests thinks) to have every prospect of success, although hitherto the experiments, tried in the districts of Minbu, Myingyau, and Meiktila, have been failures owing to the distrust of the natives of all innovations and their unfortunate tendency to boil the seeds given them by the Agricultural Department before putting them in the ground. In the Bhamo division the plants are doing well, but they are not so successful in the plains, where they will not live without constant care and attention. The most successful varieties are *E. rostrata*, *E. citriodora*, and *E. punctata*. Of a total of 3,800 plants put out, 665 are alive. The species that have done best on the hills are *globulus*, *rostrata*, and *leptophylla*.

ACID (CARBOLIC) is much lower. Liquid is being pressed for sale at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per gallon for 95-per-cent. Crystals may be had at 4½d. per lb. for 34 to 35 degrees.

ACID (CITRIC).—Very quiet. The price ranges from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6½d. per lb., according to quality, though one of the makers still asks 1s. 6½d. per lb. for B.P. acid. Juice is offering at 21l. 10s. to 22l. f.o.b.

ACID (TARTARIC).—There has been a distinct improvement in the price of this article, principally on account of the advance in the cost of raw material. English (B.P.) acid is quoted at 1s. per lb. by the maker, second-hands offer at 11¼d. to 11¾d. per lb., according to brand. One of the largest German makers is sold out for the present year. His agents ask 11¾d. per lb. for January-March delivery.

ALOES.—Small sales of fine bright Cape aloes are reported at 25s. per cwt., which shows an advance. There have been no arrivals this week.

ANISE.—For new Russian seed 23s. to 23s. 6d. per cwt. ex warehouse, is asked, while old seed, rather dark, may be had at about 1s. less. The Constantinople market is dull, with a heavy stock.

ANISE (STAR).—None is offering on the spot. The quotation for arrival (November-December shipment) has gone up to 86s. per cwt., c.i.f. terms. Business has been done at 82s. 6d. c.i.f. for October-December shipment.

BALSAM (COPAIBA).—The market is dull and quiet at

1s. 7d. to 1s. 10d. per lb. for bright to good Maranham, and 1s. 5d. to 1s. 7½d. for fair to good bright Bahia.

BLEACHING-POWDER has declined, and may now be had at 8½. 15s. on the spot here, 7½. 15s. f.o.b. Liverpool, and 7½. 10s. to 7½. 15s. on the Tyne.

BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.—The advance of potassium bromide by the English makers reported last week was the prelude to a further rise on October 14, when prices were raised another 1d. all round, making the quotations from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per lb., according to quantity. Bromide of sodium and bromide of ammonium were then quoted at from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6½d. per lb., according to quantity, but to-day the market is very excited and all quotations have been withdrawn by the English makers. A telegram has been received by the agents of the German convention announcing that, in consequence of a resolution taken at the meeting of the German bromine producers held to-day, the price for German bromine has gone back to the point it occupied before the invasion by the Americans of the European markets—that is to say, from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d. per lb., according to quantity. Cables have been received from America announcing that a new convention among the bromine makers there has been definitely agreed upon, and we understand that the American producers have agreed among themselves to discontinue selling in the European markets, and have succeeded in re-establishing with their German competitors the arrangement by which each party keeps to its own side of the Atlantic. As a result of these events, it is not possible to-day to buy bromide of potassium at any price, and it is expected that the makers will agree upon revised quotations to-morrow. It is said that the advance then to be established is likely to be 5d. or 6d. per lb.

CAFFEINE.—Both pure alkaloid and citrate are quoted at 6s. to 6s. 3d. per lb. at present, but with the advancing price of denatured tea some belief in higher prices in the near future appears to be entertained in manufacturing quarters.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—The market is very firm, and it is said that an advance of 5s. has been paid for Japan, 15 piculs having changed hands at 155s. per cwt. this week. The stock is now becoming concentrated, and very little is available, the bulk being controlled by a holder whose minimum figure has long been 160s. per cwt. The c.i.f. quotation for Japan camphor is 145s. per cwt. A shipment of China camphor is due; the holders of this parcel ask 150s. per cwt., but for arrival from 135s. to 140s. c.i.f., according to position, is asked.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—There is no alteration in the price, but some of the German agents say that they expect a rise to-morrow.

CANARY-SEED.—The market is steady, but unchanged. Turkish seed may be had at 80s., Spanish and Morocco at from 82s. 6d. to 90s. per 464 lbs. There have been pretty heavy arrivals from Constantinople.

CARDAMOMS.—The export of cardamoms from Ceylon during the period from January 1 to September 26 has been:—1892, 259,517 lbs.; 1891, 210,223 lbs.; 1890, 237,496 lbs.; 1889, 208,614 lbs.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Dearer. Sales have been made on the spot at 45s. per cwt., it is said, and there is no more to be had at the price.

CEVADILLA.—Prices remain exceedingly high. Veratrine has been raised to 62s. to 65s. per lb. for the alkaloid.

CINCHONA.—At Tuesday's fortnightly auctions a fairly large quantity of bark was offered, the catalogues comprising:—

	Packages	Packages
Ceylon cinchona	834 of which 857 were sold	
East Indian cinchona	297	239
Java cinchona	58	58
West African cinchona	235	235
South American (Calisaya) cinchona	755	545
Cuprea bark	664	51
	2,893	1,985

The assortment of bark was a fairly good one; red barks, as usual, formed the great bulk of the Ceylon supply, while

among East Indian barks the yellow varieties predominated. Competition was pretty brisk throughout the sales, and almost the entire offerings (not counting Cuprea) sold at an average advance of about 5 per cent. upon the previous sales—the unit being now from 1½d. to 1¾d. per lb. The following were the approximate quantities purchased by the principal buyers:—

	Lbs.
Agents for the Mannheim and Amsterdam works	159,184
Messrs. Howards & Sons	58,970
Agents for the Frankfort-o/Main and Stuttgart works	44,720
" Brunswick factory	30,832
" American and Italian works	20,463
" Auerbach works	14,782
" Paris works	8,670
Sundry druggists, &c.	41,628
Total quantity of bark sold	378,649
Bought in or withdrawn	105,837
Total quantity offered	484,486

It should be remembered that the quantity of bark purchased gives no indication of the equivalent of quinine sulphate secured by the buyer. The following were the prices paid:—

CEYLON CINCHONA.—Original.—Red varieties: Ordinary thin and woody to good bright quilly chips, 1½d. to 3d.; dull and dusty stem chips, 1½d. to 2½d.; ordinary spokeshavings, 1½d. to 1¾d.; very dusty ditto, 2d. per lb. Grey varieties: Ordinary woody to good bright stem and branch chips, 2d. to 3½d.; good root, 4½d. per lb. Yellow varieties: Thin and dull branch, 2½d.; ordinary stem chips, 3½d.; good chips mixed with root, 6½d. per lb. Hybrid root, 3d.; shavings, 4½d.; stem chips, 2½d. to 4½d. per lb. Renewed.—Red varieties: Ordinary to fair bright stem and branch chips, 1½d. to 3d.; fine ditto, 3½d. to 4½d. per lb. Grey medium to fine bright quilly stem and branch chips, 5d. to 8½d. per lb. Hybrid stem chips, 3d. per lb.

EAST INDIAN CINCHONA.—Original.—Red varieties: Ordinary dull chips, 2½d. to 3d. per lb. Yellow varieties: Ordinary woody thin to good bright quilly stem and branch chips, 2d. to 6d.; a few fine lots, 6½d. to 7d.; fair to fine spokeshavings, 3½d. to 6½d.; dusty root, 4d. per lb. Grey varieties: Dull to good partly quilly stem and branch chips, 2½d. to 3½d.; good bright spokeshavings, 5½d.; good quilly chips, 5d. to 5½d.; fair root, 4½d. per lb. Renewed.—Fair red chips, 3½d.; woody yellow chips, 3½d.; fair shavings, 5d.; fair quilly grey chips, 5d. to 5½d. per lb.

JAVA CINCHONA.—Fair yellow chips, 2½d. to 3d. per lb.

WEST AFRICAN CINCHONA.—Good bold split, slightly silvery spotted red quill, rather irregular, 3½d. to 4d.; good chips, 2½d. to 3½d. per lb. Nearly the whole of this consignment was country-damaged.

SOUTH AMERICAN CINCHONA.—Cultivated Bolivian Calisaya (mostly damaged), in fine bold heavy quill, 8½d. to 9½d.; good but somewhat irregular ditto, 6d. to 7d.; broken quill and chips, from 5½d. down to 3½d. per lb.

CUPREA BARK.—Fifty-one bales (imported in August, 1883) sold at 2½d. per lb. The exports of cinchona from Java during the month of July were 279,094 Amsterdam lbs., and in August 492,530 Amsterdam lbs. The exports for the two months of July and August of the last five years are given as follows:—

	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888
	Amsterdam lbs.	Amsterdam lbs.	Amsterdam lbs.	Amsterdam lbs.	Amsterdam lbs.
Government plantations	27,379	113,794	12,487	122,143	11,021
Private plantations	744,247	1,804,418	397,532	634,150	425,432
Total	771,626	1,918,212	410,019	756,333	436,453

The exports from Ceylon between January 1 and September 26 have been:—1892, 4,885,509 lbs.; 1891, 4,047,285 lbs.; 1890, 6,529,317 lbs.; 1889, 7,151,076 lbs.

CIVET has been in demand lately, and higher prices are asked—7s. 6d. per oz. for fine quality.

COCAINE.—The manufacturers report a brisk demand, with firm prices; 18s. 6d. per oz. is their general list quotation for bulk, but one can still buy at 18s. per oz.

CONDURANGO.—Eighteen bales of this bark, of which there have been no arrivals for some time, have come to hand, and will be offered at the next drug-sales, when they are expected to bring high prices.

COPPER (SULPHATE).—In London it is possible to buy at 14l. per ton, but Macclesfield brand is held at 14l. 7s. 6d., f.o.b., in Liverpool.

CORIANDER-SEED.—Markets are rising under the influence of small supplies and greatly diminished stocks.

CREAM OF TARTAR is rising in sympathy with tartaric acid, and from the same cause. For best white French crystals 83s. per cwt. is asked, but we do not believe that that price has yet been paid.

CUBEBS.—Seventy-one bags were imported from Singapore in the *Kintuck* this week.

CUMIN-SEED.—Both the *Malta* and *Morocco* varieties are firm, but there is no alteration in price to record. The average crop of Malta seed is not quite so large as our last report indicated. It runs from 20,000 to 30,000 cwt., or 1,000 to 1,500 tons. We hear to-day that 44s. per cwt. has been paid for good Malta.

ELATERIUM has been in pretty strong demand lately. For *Maltese* an offer of 2s. 10d. has been refused; 3s. is wanted by the owners.

ERGOT OF RYE.—There is nothing doing, so far as we can learn; but prices remain firm at 2s. 3d. per lb. for good bold *Russian*, and from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d. per lb. for *Spanish*.

FENUGREEK-SEED.—Arrivals of some importance have taken place from Morocco this week.

GALLS.—Usual shape China galls on the spot are firmly held for 55s.; the last quotation for arrival was 49s. c.i.f. terms, at which business is reported. For plum-shape there are buyers at 54s. c.i.f.

GENTIAN has advanced lately, and prices have been raised fully 2s. per cwt. Good root is now held for 18s. 6d. to 19s., while for powder 22s. 6d. to 23s. is required.

GLYCERINE.—The market is still hardening, and it is now doubtful whether 43s. per cwt. would be accepted anywhere for double distilled s.g. 1.260. Most of the makers ask 44s., and some require 46s. per cwt. for this kind of glycerine. "We expect very much higher prices this winter," say two of the principal agents.

GUM ACACIA.—The consignments of *Soudan* gums (announced in our last issue to be on the way) are now arriving in Liverpool; but the bulk appears to consist of hard, glassy gums, not well suited for druggists' use. The market is quiet, and genuine Soudan sorts are selling slowly at from 65s. to 75s. per cwt., according to quality. *Senegal* gums are offering very cheaply indeed—Bas du fleuve being quoted at from 45s. to 50s. per cwt., f.o.b. Bordeaux, while Galam is more or less nominal.

GUM BENZOIN.—The arrivals this week have been rather heavy, and a fair supply of this gum will probably be offered at auction next Thursday.

INDIARUBBER.—Medium qualities are in demand at full prices. Fine Para is firm at 2s. 10d. per lb.

INDIGO.—The following is a detailed estimate of the output of indigo in British India for the coming season, as compared with that of 1890-91:—

	Coming Crop		Last Crop	
	Maunds		Maunds	
Lower Bengal	14,000	..	30,814
Behar	44,000	..	87,133
Benares Provinces	9,000	..	10,038
Doab	20,000	..	22,523
Total maunds	87,000	..	150,506

The periodical sales of *Central American* indigo were held on

Monday, when 323 serons were offered. Half of this sold at 6d. per lb. advance all round, ordinary *Sobres* realising from 4s. to 4s. 7d., and common to ordinary *Cortes* from 3s. 2d. to 4s. 1d. per lb. *Flores* were not offered. The demand for red sorts was unusually strong.

IPECACUANHA.—There have been no arrivals, and the market keeps very firm, although we do not hear of any business in *Rio* root. For *Cartagena* 6s. 6d. per lb. is said to have been paid to-day.

JABORANDI.—There is scarcely anything of good quality to be had. For the small quantity of fine green leaves still in existence in our market 1s. 2d. per lb. is asked, while the ordinary grey leaves that have been offering for some time have lately been sold at 10d. per lb.

JALAP.—Reported rather firmer. A fair quantity sold on the spot yesterday at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 5½d. per lb. for good *Vera Cruz*. Some pale and split tubers are still offering at 1s. 6d. per lb., but for good quality 1s. 7d. is the quotation.

LINSEED is very firm at 54s. to 55s. for *Sicilian*, 39s. to 41s. for *Russian*, 40s. to 42s. for *East Indian*, and 39s. to 42s. for *River Plate*. All these quotations are per 416 lbs.

MAGNESIA SALTS.—*Epsom salts* quotations (ex-ship London) are from 85s. to 90s. for kegs; 70s. to 85s. for casks; and 60s. per cwt. for bags. The landed prices in London are 3s. 6d. per ton above these rates. *Carbonate of magnesia* costs from 37s. 6d. to 52s. per cwt. for block or powder, and 8d. per lb. for ponderous.

MERCURIALS.—After the advance in quicksilver the mercurial manufacturers on Monday raised their prices 1d. per lb. all round, making *calomel* 2s. 8d. (down to 2s. 6d. for 2 cwt.), *corrosive sublimate* 2s. 6d., red and white *precipitate* 2s. 11d. per lb., with corresponding reductions for large quantities.

NUX VOMICA.—Our imports of nux vomica this week consist of 445 bales from Cochin, per "Clan Fraser."

OIL (COD-LIVER) is in better demand abroad. It is said that the stock in Norway is almost *nil*, while there are only 200 barrels left in Hamburg, and that, in the event of any considerable demand, buyers will have to fall back upon London. It is also reported that the equivalent of 74s. 6d. per barrel has been paid in Bergen.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—Oil of *Star-anise* is again dearer, 6s. 2d. per lb. being now asked on the spot, and 5s. 7d. per lb. c.i.f. for shipment. We hear from China that in the week ending September 15 forty piculs *star-anise oil* were sold at \$248 per picul for delivery within three months. For Tonquin oil of star-anise 5s. 7d. per lb. c.i.f. terms is now asked, a fair business having been done slightly below that figure. Oil of *Cloves* remains unchanged, and it is very unlikely that any reduction will be made in the price this year, even if the raw material should again sink to its former value. *Menthol* is held for 10s. 3d. per lb. on the spot. Japanese *peppermint* oil has advanced to 6s. 3d. on the spot for ordinary brands, at which business has taken place. *Cocking's* oil is held for 8s., bids of 7s. 6d. having been refused. For arrival sales have been made at 5s. 11½d. c.i.f. terms for ordinary brands. American oil, H.G.H., on the spot is quoted at 12s. 3d.

OPIUM.—The London market remains firm but quiet. There is a fair trade in druggists' kinds at full prices—viz., 7s. 3d. to 7s. 6d. per lb. for firsts, and 6s. 9d. to 7s. per lb. for seconds—but no speculative business whatever. *Persian* opium is offering more freely for arrival, at 10s. per lb., and on the spot quotations are also rather easier—viz., 11s. per lb., London terms. Old *Salonica* opium is offering at 8s., but new is held at such high prices as to be a dead letter as regards business. Our Smyrna correspondent writes, under date of October 8:—"Advices from Amsterdam, received on October 8, state that the Dutch Government has contracted hitherto for 600 cases, 150 deliverable in November and 450 for December, at an average cost of 7s. 6d., c.i.f. Consequently, the sellers will not have much margin left when taking into consideration the risks they have to run before their shipments are accepted and paid for. The arrivals of new opium to date are 2,900 cases, against 2,400 last year. A little rain has fallen in the upper

districts; but a good deal more will be required before the ground is in a fit state for the autumn sowings."

ORRIS.—The crop has been a fair though not a large one, but in the face of the belief that there was a large stock (computed at 50 tons) in the hands of speculators in Italy at the beginning of the season, prices are generally expected to decline. The *Verona* root has mostly passed out of first hands at the basis of 58s. per cwt. for fine quality, but of the *Florentine* crop much remains unsold still.

PILOCARPINE (pure and hydrochlorate) is quoted at 2s. per gramme nominally, but owing to the almost total absence of workable jaborandi-leaves it is difficult to secure supplies of the chemical.

POTASH SALTS.—*Chlorate* is offering here at 7½d. per lb. for immediate, or at 7¼d. per lb. for November delivery. Contracts for next year may be made (with second-hand holders) upon the basis of 6¾d. per lb. f.o.b. Liverpool.

QUICKSILVER.—The principal importers on Monday raised their quotation half-a-crown—to 6l. 10s. This advance, though generally foreseen, was rather a disappointment to the bulls, who had expected a much stronger rise. The Chinese, who are the largest customers for the metal, and who have bought very little lately, are said to be entering the market again, and hopes are therefore entertained that a further advance is about to occur. To-day the second-hand sold at 6l. 8s. 8d.

QUININE.—After more than a week of stagnancy the market has again assumed a lively appearance, and considerable sales are said to have been made (mostly by two factories, Mannheim and Auerbach, direct) for delivery next year. Auerbach, a few days ago, sold 36,000 oz. for delivery all over 1893 at 9¼d. per cz.; and Mannheim is said to have placed fully 150,000 cz. at 10d. per oz. for January–March, and 10½d. per oz. for March–May delivery. On the spot, second-hand dealers have disposed of about 20,000 oz. German bulk (B. and S. or Brunswick) at 9¼d. per oz. To-day the B. and S. and Brunswick agents ask 11d., and the Auerbach man 10½d. per oz. for delivery, but the first named brand does not offer for 1893. Howard's brand unchanged at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. in tins. German bulk has been sold on the spot at 9¼d. to 10d. per cz., second-hand.

SALICINE, as is often the case at this time of the year, has advanced in price. The makers now ask 6s. 6d. per lb., the last nominal quotation having been 5s. 3d. per lb.

SHELLAC.—Last week closed very quietly, with small sales of TN orange for October delivery at 86s., and for December at 85s. 6d. per cwt. *Garnet* lac sold on the spot at 74s., first *Button* at 93s. to 95s., and TN *Orange* at 83s. to 85s. per cwt. Early this week the tone improved both for spot and futures. At the auctions on Tuesday moderate supplies were offered, and of the 881 cases shown, 390 sold, without much competition, at an advance of 1s. per cwt. on second orange. *Button* lac remained steady. *Garnet* was not offered. The quotations were as follows:—*Second orange*, worked, fair bright curly but broken, 86s.; blocky to strong flat red, 83s. to 85s. per cwt. Unworked, fair reddish to good bright flat, 83s. to 88s.; blocky and livery, 81s. to 83s. per cwt. *Button lac*, fair pale blocky firsts, 92s.; pale seconds, 88s. per cwt. Under date of September 28, *Calcutta* reports a strong European demand, with a fair amount of business and a rising market. *Button lac* was steady at full prices, but *garnet* remained neglected.

SILVER (NITRATE) is rather dearer in sympathy with the advance in the metal. To-day's price is 2s. 2d. per oz.

SODA SALTS.—*Nitrate* is firm, with sales at 8s. 7½d. to 9s. per cwt. for ordinary to refined on the spot. For shipment prices are rather higher. *Crystals* are quiet at 67s. 6d. landed (66s. from the London makers) or 65s. ex-ship. To-day's Tyne quotation is 57s. 6d. per cwt. *Caustic soda* is quoted at 10l. 5s. for 70 per-cent. on the spot or in Liverpool, and 9l. 2s. 6d. for 60 per-cent. The Tyne price for 76–77 per-cent. is 11l. 10s. per ton. *Bicarbonate* in kegs 7l. 5s. ex-warehouse.

SPICES.—The improvement in *Cloves* has not been altogether maintained. From 3d. to 2¼d., c.i.f. terms, was accepted for shipment, according to position, this week. At auction 1,099 bales Zanzibar cloves were offered, but only a

few lots sold, at 2¾d. to 3d. per lb., for fair slightly dark to bright. This shows a rather lower market. Fair picked Penang cloves brought 10d. to 10½d. per lb. *Bengal Ginger* has sold privately at 29s. 6d. per cwt. Other kinds, although reported to have been in good demand previous to the sales, were rather dull at auctions. A few lots common dull Jamaica brought from 54s. to 56s. at auction, while *Cochin* sold at 87s. to 87s. 6d. for fair bold cut, 44s. 6d. to 48s. for rough ends to medium rough, and 67s. for small native cut. *Arrowroot* was quiet at the auctions, with sales of fine Bermuda at 1s. 6d., and common to good St. Vincent at 3d. to 4d. per lb. *Black pepper* rules steady but unchanged, with sales at auction of ordinary dusty to good fair Singapore at 3½d. to 3¾d. per lb. A few lots of *White pepper* (Penang) realised 4½d. per lb., showing a steady market. *Pimento* is steady, with sales of common to fair at 2¾d. to 3d. per lb. *Mace*, *Nutmegs*, *Cassia lignea*, and *Chillies* are quiet and rather dull of sale.

STICKLAC.—Siam lac is higher in price. None is offering for arrival, and on the spot 75s. per cwt. is said to have been paid for fair quality.

WAX (JAPAN).—37s. 6d. per cwt. has been paid on the spot for good pale squares, and there are now buyers at 38s. per cwt. For arrival 33s. to 34s. c.i.f. has been paid.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKET.

ANISE.—Some Russian seed of last crop, good clean, offers at 21s. 6d. to 22s. per cwt.

CALABAR BEANS.—A recent arrival of 26 bags good sound beans has been sold at 1½d. per lb.

GUINEA GRAINS.—Sixty-five bags new clean seeds have sold freely at 21s. 6d. to 22s. 6d., and latter price is now asked for any small lots offering.

HONEY.—There is more doing in all descriptions. The market has been cleared of pile 3 *Chilian* at prices ranging from 21s. 6d. to 23s. *Californian* is selling at 37s. 6d. to 47s. 6d., according to grade.

LINSEED.—The past week has been characterised by a steady rise in all grades, and values are about 2s. to 3s. per quarter higher.

OIL (CASTOR).—There has been a strong upward move during the week in sympathy with the rise in silver, and a good demand. The spot price for good seconds *Calcutta* is now 2¼d.; first pressure *French*, 2½d.; second pressure, 2½d. per lb.

QUILLAIA BARK.—The expected advance has not taken place, and small parcels have been placed at 15l. 15s., at which it is now firmly held.

THE DUTCH MARKET.

AMSTERDAM, October 13

THE cinchona auctions to be held in Amsterdam on November 3 will consist of 177 cases and 4,809 bales, about 414 tons, divided as follows:—From Government plantations, 61 cases and 366 bales, about 37 tons; from private plantations, 116 cases and 4,443 bales, about 377 tons. This quantity contains, of Druggists' bark: *Succirubra*—quills, 95 cases; broken quills and chips, 32 bales, 40 cases; root, 14 bales; *Officinalis* quills, 42 cases; and of Manufacturing bark: *Ledgeriana*—broken quills and chips, 3,714 bales; root, 775 bales; *Officinalis*—broken quills and chips, 36 bales; root, 13 bales; *Hybrid*—broken quills and chips, 213 bales; root, 12 bales. The manufacturing bark contains about 18 tons sulphate of quinine, or 4.52 per cent. on the average. About 4 tons contain 1–2 per cent., 36 tons 2–3 per cent., 128 tons 3–4 per cent., 116 tons 4–5 per cent., 53 tons 5–6 per cent., 34 tons 6–7 per cent., 16 tons 7–8 per cent., 7 tons 8–9 per cent., 6 tons 10–11 per cent. sulphate of quinine.

DEATH IN A CHEMIST'S SHOP.—A man named Smith, a commercial traveller's porter, at Lincoln, being seized with faintness, entered the shop of Mr. Cottingham, chemist High Street, to rest, but expired within five minutes. At an inquest held on the body a verdict of death from natural causes was returned.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

Always send your proper name and address: we do not publish them unless you wish: if you do not, please use a distinctive nom-de-plume.

Write on one side of the paper only; and devote a separate piece of paper to each query if you ask more than one, or if you are writing about other matters at the same time.

If you send us newspapers, please mark what you wish us to read.

Ask us anything of pharmaceutical interest: we shall do our best to reply.

Before writing for formulæ consult the last volume, if you have it.

Letters, queries &c., will be attended to in the order received.

Saffron in Tincture of Rhubarb, P.B.

SIR,—In view of the recent prosecutions in Lincolnshire, reported in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, where the tincture in question was alleged to contain a deficiency of saffron, I have compared about a dozen samples, all of official strength, obtained from various sources. I find no two are perfectly identical in colour, one sample, two years old, being much lighter than another recently made. If, therefore, the colouring-matter of saffron is affected by sunlight, as it appears to be, I should like to ask, "Is there any method of estimating saffron in old samples of tinct. rhei?"

In conclusion, what is the medicinal value of saffron? Most of the authorities seem to regard it as valueless except for its colour. In that case, one would suppose rad. rhei contained sufficient colour in itself; again, tinct. cinchona co. would probably lose little of its activity were the saffron omitted altogether.

October 18.

RAD. RHEI. (146/13.)

The Irish Privy Council's Inspector of Pharmaceutical Examinations

SIR,—In the account of our annual meeting, on the subject of Dr. Duffey's report, I am made to say that "some of his criticisms were unjust." As well as my memory serves me, this does not bear out the context of my remarks, as my intention was to indicate that it would be unjust as well as unwise to carry out his suggestion to have a rule passed to exclude boys from presenting themselves again who had failed in two matriculation examinations.

Yours faithfully,

12 Grafton Street, Dublin,
October 17.WILLIAM HAYES,
President.

Homœopathic Dispensing.

SIR,—Under "Homœopathy" in your correspondence last week, the information you give is not so full as it should be, although fairly correct. Each of the attenuations of carbo animal. should occupy forty minutes in constant trituration, or two hours for the three triturations, and a mortar should be kept specially for that one medicine.

In the next recipe given, the helonias dio. ϕ and the chin. arsen. are intended to be dispensed in separate \mathfrak{ss} . bottles, and each bottle labelled with the dose, the two bottles put into a divided cardboard box, and the label on the cover of box. If they were mixed, how could they be taken on alternate days?

I am a firm believer in homœopathy, and often deplore the inaccurate way in which homœopathic prescriptions are dispensed. In my opinion, no one who has not served an apprenticeship to a homœopathic chemist should be allowed to dispense a homœopathic prescription.

I am a regular reader of your valuable journal, and fully appreciate the information given week after week. I do not believe, if your subscription for it were doubled, any of your subscribers would do without it.

2 Bank of England Place,
Plymouth, October 18.

Yours truly,

H. SAYER.

A Wrong Address.

SIR,—We notice under your Bankruptcy Report *Re C. B. S. Norton*, of this street and town, you have chosen to locate him at 78 Castle Street, where for the past eighty years we have conducted our business. Though by no means exempt from many troubles, we are thankful to have escaped the right to a position in this column of your journal. It is strange that, in wandering from Mr. Norton's real address, you should have hit upon the number of the only other chemist in the street. Perhaps you would not mind inserting Mr. Norton's true address in your next issue, and pointing out the error of this.

Yours respectfully,

WEBB, FARDON & Co.

[We regret the error, which occurred from the circumstance that Mr. Norton's address is given as at 78 Castle Street, in the Pharmaceutical Register].

Hard on G. K.

This is how a facetious subscriber comes down on a slip by one of our subscription clerks:—

What I wish to remark,

And my meaning is plain,

My subscription is paid,

I can't pay it again.

But, tarnation! old hoss, I really must say,

I guess you're too warm on,

Yours truly, G. K.

A Rare Book and a Good Medium.

Mr. Tilley, who had an advertisement in our Exchange column, writes:—

"There seems to be a great want of Allen's 'Commercial Organic Analysis,' for, in reply to the advertisement, I have received one telegram and ten or twelve letters for same. Is there no chance of another edition being issued? I have had vols. i. and ii. on order from Messrs. Churchill for nine months."

DISPENSING NOTES.

The opinions of practical readers are invited on subjects discussed under this heading.

How it has been done.

In reply to our Hobart correspondent, we have quite a shoal of letters, with specimens showing how the following directions can be put on a label for a \mathfrak{ss} . phial:—

Dose: Three drops in half a wineglassful of water, three times a day on alternate days until the desired result is obtained, and then omitted for a week or two days, and resumed again, until all pain in the side ceases, and no palpitation troubles any more.

We print a selection of the replies. The space occupied by the above is $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

SIR,—I should advise our Hobart friend to add to his next stationery order $\frac{1}{12}$ dozen 1d. lithographic peas—an indispensable line with me, and I also presume with many other London chemists who are called upon from time to time to write a label for Sir Andrew Clark's anodyne pills, to be followed by Hunyadi Janos, &c., next morning.

If our friend goes in largely for homœopathy, he might advantageously practise a few of Dr. Kidd's elongated directions. I enclose two samples.

Yours obediently,

G. F. Egg.

Camberwell, October 14.

[The directions in this case are written on a circular label, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter; one-half only of this space is occupied by the distinct writing.]

SIR,—The homœopathic prescription from Hobart should not be dispensed in a \mathfrak{ss} . bottle at all, but in two \mathfrak{ss} . bottles

labelled No. 1 and No. 2 respectively, and laid side by side in a flat box with the label of directions on the cover—the intention of the prescriber being for the patient to take helonix one day and arseniate of quinine the next. In homœopathic practice drugs are never mixed.

"C. H." will thus have no difficulty about the length of the directions; but even supposing they had to be placed on a 3ij. bottle, as he seems to think, it is by no means an impossible task, as the enclosed label will. I think, testify.

Brighton. Yours truly,
C. S. ASHTON.

[Mr. Ashton's 3ij. phial label bears writing as distinct as the black type used for headings in this column.]

SIR,—In your "Dispensing Notes" of this week I notice that a Hobart subscriber ("C. H.," 132/37) has had a difficulty with the directions you quote for 3ij. drops. Surely, the difficulty is not so insurmountable as he makes out. No doubt small calligraphy is necessitated; but it can be made distinct enough. I enclose 3ij. bottle with label affixed, in response to your invitation, and, as you may see, I have inserted an imaginary number and patient's name, for which I found room.

Your old contributor,

DUNALBA. (143/02.)

[The space occupied in this case is $2\frac{5}{16}$ in. by $\frac{7}{16}$ in.; a second specimen is a pill-label, with a space $\frac{7}{16}$ in. diameter.]

Three drops in half a wine glass of water three times a day on alternate days, until the desired result is obtained, and then omitted for a week or ten days and resumed again until all pain in the side ceases and palpitation troubles no more.
No. 1292.... Mr. C. H. Hobart.

PREPARED BY
HEADLAND & COMPANY,
Homœopathic Chemists,
BRIGHTON & HOVE.

Does—Three drops in half a wine glass of water three times a day on alternate days, until the desired result is obtained, and then omitted for a week or ten days, and resumed again until all pain in the side ceases and no palpitation troubles any more.
W. K. Tomkins
Chemist, Buckle.

A. DAVY,
Dispensing
Does—Three drops in half a wine glass of water three times a day on alternate days, until the desired result is obtained, and then omitted for a week or ten days, and resumed again until all pain in the side ceases and no palpitation troubles any more.
Chemist,
153, GRAND PROMENADE,
BATTERSEA RISE, S.W.

Does—Three drops in half a wine glass of water three times a day on alternate days, until the desired result is obtained, and then omitted for a week or ten days, and resumed again until all pain in the side ceases and no palpitation troubles any more.
A. Thompson
Chemist, Collier.

W. G. MURCHIE,
Chemist and Druggist,
Does—Three drops in half a wine glass of water three times a day on alternate days, until the desired result is obtained, and then omitted for a week or ten days, and resumed again until all pain in the side ceases and no palpitation troubles any more.
LOCKERBIE.

14/42. *Bonner* (Rugby) sends two beautiful specimens, the smaller being on a space $1\frac{13}{16}$ in. by $\frac{3}{8}$ in. As "*Bonner*" says, this is "perfectly easy to read."

142/37. *Mr. F. F. Elliott* (Marlow) has succeeded in putting the directions on a slip-label $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. by $\frac{7}{16}$ in.

142/62. *Mr. Owen A. Clark* (Bury St. Edmunds) produces a clear label, the writing being far from microscopic, though on a space of $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. by $\frac{3}{8}$ in.

143/4. *Busy Man* (York) says:—"Homœopathic chemists usually send their medicines out in bottles contained in paper cases, and this will admit of a label 2 in. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., upon which it is quite easy to write the directions. Nor is it difficult to put the same instructions upon a label 2 in. by $\frac{3}{4}$ in., and this is not too large for a 3ij. round-shouldered phial." [His specimens prove his assertion.]

143/3. *Mr. John R. Walker*, apprentice to Mr. A. Thompson, takes the cake for minuteness. On a pill-label $\frac{7}{16}$ in. diameter he puts the whole directions, yet a fourth of the space is occupied by name and address, and there is room for eight or ten words more. This correspondent says:—"I have not written them nearly so small as I am able to, but sufficiently so for the purpose, leaving them quite legible. Should all doctors give such copious directions as these, the dispenser's work would be rendered much more tedious, and require great care."

142/52. *Mrs. Tomkins*, wife of Mr. W. Kingston Tomkins, Buckley, sends two exceptionally distinct labels, both circular. The smaller is $1\frac{3}{16}$ in. diameter, and this is occupied to the depth of 1 in.

141/35. *Mr. George W. Hodder* (Frome) has produced a good circular label, diameter 1 in.

142/61. *Mr. J. H. Street* (Barton-on-Trent) puts the whole of the wording on a retail slip.

We have also to acknowledge satisfactory responses from 145/64, *Phar-mak-you-acute* (Edinburgh); 143/41, *Mr. W. G. Murchie* (Lockerbie); 171/92, *Mr. Arthur Davy* (Battersea Rise); 144/38, *Mr. J. A. Center* (Edinburgh).

Further satisfactory solutions of the difficulty have been received from *Mr. D. Hendry* (Millan's, Glasgow), *Mr. W. D. Porter* (Dublin), *Mr. W. O. Gelston* (Thompson & Capper, Liverpool), *Mr. C. A. Macpherson* (Edinburgh), *Mr. John J. Thomas* (Alle Farmacia Anglo Americana, Largo Sarafalo, Chiaja, Naples), *Mr. F. H. Foster* (Plymouth), 146/45 *Nil Desperandum* (Southampton), *Mr. Claude F. Henry* (Edinburgh), and *Mr. W. H. Thomas* (Peacock & Co., Bristol). The last-named has performed the feat of putting the directions in a space 1 in. \times $\frac{3}{16}$ in., but his specimen was received too late for reproduction with the typical facsimiles printed above.

Ergot and Iron Mixture.

138/73. *Ergo* wishes to know whether a chemist would be justified in dispensing the following prescription for a second, or even a third time, especially if he has reason to believe that the prescription he receives is not the original but a copy; it being presumed that the medicine is taken strictly according to directions:—

Tr. ferri perchlor.	..	..	..	..	3ij.
Ext. ergot liq.	..	..	..	..	5iss.
Spt. chloroformi	..	..	..	..	5ij.
Aquam ad..	..	..	..	..	3vj.

One-sixth part every four hours.

[This is a case where caution and common-sense will go far. The chemist dispensing this for two or three times ought to have learned something of the history of the patient,

142/49. *Mr. H. Cleaver*, senior apprentice to Mr. W. B. Jevons, Market Rasen, sends a 3ij. phial labelled with admirable distinctness.

and must judge accordingly. There is nothing in the prescription itself to prevent it being dispensed when required, although if required for a *male* patient there *ought* to be a doctor in attendance.]

Altered Strychnine.

SIR.—The following prescription was dispensed on October 11, and was brought back to-day, when it had changed to a clear claret colour. It was sent out in a glass-stoppered bottle. I have read your note on tinct. nucis vom. and acids in "Art of Dispensing," and will be glad to know if the change of colour can be prevented:—

Acid. nitro-hydrochl. dil.	..	..	..	5iv.
Liq. strychninæ	..	..	..	5ij.

M.

Dose: Eight drops.

My customer says she has generally found it change to yellow, but not such a deep red.

Yours truly,

October 15.

F. F. (142/47)

[This is a change that cannot well be avoided; the depth of colour depends upon the age of the acid; the fresher it is the more will it affect the alkaloid.]

Hyd. Oleat. c. Lin. Potas. Iodid.

144/15. *Lux* (1) has difficulty with the following prescription, and wishes to know how best to dispense it; he obtains "an unpleasant looking, black compound":—

Ungt. pot. iod. c. sapon	..	..	..	5vj.
Hydrarg. oleat., 20 per cent.	..	..	..	5ij.

[Make the ungt. (lint. ?) strictly in accordance with B.P. formula. Put the oleate of mercury in a mortar, add the liniment of iodide of potash and soap gradually, or in accordance with the old instructions (see "Art of Dispensing"). (2) The best way to obtain a neutral solution of quininæ sulph. is to order from your wholesale house soluble sulphate of quinine. This is a commercial article and soluble, according to Martindale, 1 in 12.]

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

Inquirers will please read the "Memoranda for Correspondents."

A list of "Books for Chemists" is given in THE CHEMIST'S AND DRUGGIST'S DIARY, p. 317.

For all particulars regarding Educational and Examinational matters refer to our issue of September 17, 1892.

Replies to queries are inserted according to the space open in any week, and insertion on any specific date cannot be guaranteed.

Back numbers of our weekly issue, containing formulae, &c., occasionally referred to in answers, can be obtained from the Publisher at 4d. each.

130/17. *Glyco-cucumeris*.—The preparation appears to have contained a powder in suspension. We do not know it.

129/71. *C. J. M.*.—Probably an iodide. Try, please, and let us know.

129/65. *Yorkshireman* gives us neither his name nor address.

130/5. *Subscriber*.—Lady Mary Wortley Montagu brought the idea of inoculation for smallpox from Turkey in 1721. Vaccination, or inoculation with cowpox virus, was proposed by Dr. Jenner in 1793.

129/64. *Scotch Minor*.—Many Scotch assistants with Minor qualification come to London, and seem to get settled. At any rate, the sound of the Doric is quite familiar where knights of the pestle most do congregate. You should not come without money to tide you over a month or two, if necessary.

130/38. *Camphoid*.—(1) The preparation Camphoid is one originated by Mr. William Martindale, who states, in the "Extra Pharmacopœia," that it is "A solution, 1 in 40, of pyroxylin in equal parts, by weight, of camphor and absolute alcohol." (2) *Vin. Sem. Colchici*, U.S.P.:—

	Parts
Colchicum seeds, in No. 20 powder	.. .. 15
Stronger white wine sufficient to make	.. 100

Macerate seven days, and filter.

The wine is a mixture of 7 parts of sherry and 1 part of spirit.

130/33. *Nux Vomica*.—Why should you use mercury and potassium iodide for Blackheads? The trouble is not syphilitic. Use a loofah in washing with Eichhoff's superfatted sulphur-camphor-peruvian-balsam soap; take a teaspoonful of compound syrup of hypophosphites at 12 and 4, and apply the following lotion at bedtime:—

Sulphurous acid	..	..	..	..	5iij.
Glycerine	..	..	..	..	5j.
Rose-water	..	..	..	..	5iij.

Mix.

127/66. *Speciality*.—(1) You may add about $\frac{1}{4}$ minim of oil of savin to each Female Pill. That amount can do no harm, and probably not much "good" from the point of view of females who want an ecboic rather than an emmenagogue. A course of aloes and iron pills is perfectly safe for those whose menstrual functions are legitimately out of order. Pills containing oil of savin should be labelled "poison." (2) Equal parts of poppies and chamomiles are used for making fomentations. To make a liquid extract pour upon 1 lb. of the mixture 15 oz. of boiling water. Infuse two hours, and squeeze out 10 oz. of the infusion; reserve this. Treat the marc with 3 successive pints of water by decoction, and evaporate the liquors to 2 oz., which dissolve in the 10 oz.; add 4 oz. of spirit, set aside for a day, and filter.

130/33. *A. S.*.—Thanks. Better let the matter drop now.

143/10. *E. Arden*.—Curare, the South American arrow-poison, is the hellish drug referred to by Tennyson.

128/4. *Photography*.—We have not the formula for Rowland's "Kalydor."

134/24. *M. G.*.—The hair-dye is black.

135/66. *B.*.—Bicycle-lamp Oil:—

Sperm oil	..	..	..	..	..	3x.
Crystal oil	..	..	..	..	..	3x.
Camphorated oil	..	..	..	..	..	5j.

M.

The "best oil" is ol. cetac. alone.

136/73. *S. H.*.—Thanks.

136/2. *Bitartrate* (Dublin).—French Cream of Tartar.—An average analysis is $\text{KHC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6$, 93 per cent.; K_2O , H_2O , 1.73 per cent.; $\text{CaC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_6$, 4.78 per cent.; insoluble, 0.28 per cent.; and moisture, 0.3 per cent.

131/56. *J. D.*.—Black Drink for Cattle:—

Acid sulph.	..	..	..	..	..	3j.
Ol. tereb.	..	..	..	..	..	5ij.
Ol. lini ad	..	..	..	..	..	3xij.

M. Ft. haust.

This dose is for a full-sized beast; half for a yearling. This mixture is not always uniform unless the acid and linseed oil are frequently agitated, and allowed to stand some time before the addition of the turpentine.

141/57. *O. G. W.*—Syrupus Violæ.—Infuse fresh violet flowers (1 lb.) in boiling water (2½ lbs.) for one day; strain through fine linen without pressure, and in every 2 pints of infusion dissolve 4 lbs. of sugar, boil to a syrup, and filter through felt syrup-bag.

130/31. *Battery.*—(1) As a Cement to Fix the Carbon in your Bichromate Battery use asphalt; but it will be more profitable to send the cell to some practical electrician, who will fix it firmly, and still leave you a good margin of profit. (2) The sample of Plant-food contains soot, carbonate of lime, chlorides—not nitrates. Try a mixture of bone-ash and ordinary soot.

144/39. *Quinon.*—To Filter clear the Orange Quinine Wine which you have made, shake up with freshly-calced kaolin and filter, wetting the filter-paper with water first. When making quinine wine in future, detannate the wine before adding the quinine. For method see index of previous volumes.

14/73. *I.*—To prevent your solution of Hydrogen Peroxide Bursting the Bottles when put up as *Golden Hair-dye*, use a 10-per-cent solution; see that it is slightly acid, by the addition of a very small quantity of sulphuric or hydrochloric acid; store in a cool place, and, although not essential, in the dark. For windows or showcases you had better put up a few dummies of chloroform or camphor water. Your solution may be alkaline, which would readily account for the tendency to burst the bottles; acid solutions are much more stable.

131/36. *Amylum.*—We can detect no other perfume than orris-powder in your violet-powder.

130/31. *Battery.*—A Book on Bankruptcy Law is published by Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange, London, at 1s. 6d.

137/57. *Tabakfabrik.*—You will find formulæ for tobacco flavours in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, but it is illegal to use them without getting the consent of the Board of Inland Revenue.

136/18. *W. I. W.*—Listerine Substitute.—THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, January 30, 1892, page 136.

136/63. *J. W.*—We know of nothing that will retard the growth of hair on the eyebrows.

137/35. *Cymro.*—As lampblack is the colouring of printer's ink, we fail to understand what you mean by bleaching, or what your object is.

132/39. *Constant Reader.*—Glycerine Jelly for Microscopy.—The following is Squire's formula:—Soak 100 grammes of French gelatine in chloroform-water, and when soft drain. Dissolve the gelatine in 750 grammes of glycerine by the heat of a water-bath, and add 400 grammes of chloroform-water to which 50 grammes of white of egg has been added. Mix, boil for five minutes, make up the weight to 1550 grammes with chloroform-water and filter in a warm chamber, preventing evaporation as much as possible.

137/34. *H. W.*—Your poem is too irregular in metre to be printed.

133/30. *J. M.*—If you are a subscribing associate of the Institute of Chemistry you can be elected a fellow on application. But see our Educational issue of September 17 in regard to this and all the other questions which you ask.

129/56. *Subscriber (B. in F.).*—Nursery Hair Oil:—

Stavesacre seed, bruised	3j.
Alkanet	3ij.
Olive oil	3xiij.
Vaseline oil	3ij.

Mix and macerate for a fortnight, then strain and perfume suitably.

130/66. *J. Watt (Essex).*—(1) A good Clear Liniment for Sprains is:—

Lin. saponis	3ij.
Tinct. arnicæ	3ss.
Lin. camph. co.	3ss.

M.

(2) Teething-powders.—See reply 109/28 on September 24. (3) Rat-poison.—See page 55, July 9, and last volume index. (4) Yes; purified neatfoot oil mixed with a little heavy mineral oil is sometimes used for watches. (5) Itch-lotion.—See THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, March 5, 1892, page 357, reply 242/20; ointment, ung. sulph. co. You will see from this reply that if proper use is made of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, by binding, and referring to the index when necessary it is exceedingly good for business.

132/54. *J. J.*—Boric acid would be of little use for preserving the Ink and keeping it free from mould; but salicylic acid is likely to be beneficial. Try it in the proportion of 1 oz to 4 gallons of ink, and use 1 oz. of bruised cloves with every 2 lbs. of the logwood. The salicylic acid, like the cloves, should be added at the beginning of the process of manufacture.

Information Supplied.

Pulv. Alkalina Co.—In reply to 125/41, under heading "Information Wanted," pulv. alkalina comp., or pulv. potassa co., is a formula for a Throat Hospital powder for post-nasal use, of which the following is a copy:—

Potass chlor pulv.	3j.
Potass. bicarb. pulv.	3j.
Sodii chloridi	3ss.

M. Ft. pulv.

A teaspoonful in a small tumbler of hot water to be drawn through the nose each evening.

The quantity of chloride of sodium is sometimes increased by the prescriber; but in cases where "pulv. alkalina comp." is written simply, the above would be the correct thing to supply.

Dublin.

J. F. MEYLER.

125/41. *Pulv. Alkali Co. (Bell):*—

Pepsin	3ij.
Pulv. aromat.	3ij.
Sodii bicarb.	3j.
Mag. carb. pond.	3ss.

Norwood, S.E.

BIRCH.

[The first is apparently what is wanted.]

Dr Burney Yeo's Inhalation.—The following may be what "Kilogramme" inquires for. It is frequently dispensed here:—

Iodoform (pulv.)	gr. x.
Ol. eucalypti	3iv.

Solve.

Fig.: Use 4 or 5 drops on the sponge of the respirator three or four times daily.

Leith.

M. A. (142/7.)

Antiseptic Inhalation for Perforated-zinc Inhaler:—

Iodoformi	gr. xxiv.
Creosoti	℥ iv.
Ol. eucalypti	℥ viij.
Chloroformi	℥ xlvij.
Alcoholis	3 ss.
Ætheris	3 ss.

M.

—*Med. Annual*, 1891, page 382.

Perhaps the above will be useful to "Kilogramme."

Sandown, I.W.

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They further beg to notify that:—

1. The Hunyadi János Water imported by them and that imported by the Apollinaris Co. are identical—a fact easily proved by analysis.
2. That the Court of Appeal of the Supreme Court of Judicature, consisting of Justices Lindley, Bowen, and Fry, in re "Apollinaris Co. Trade Marks," justified the right of anyone in Great Britain to import and sell Hunyadi János Water in spite of any caution or notice to the contrary issued by the Proprietor, Andreas Saxlehner.

Contracts made for the creation of a monopoly, being illegal, are void, and are therefore not entitled to any legal protection.

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"	"	B, <i>superior</i>	"	1/-	" 75/-
"	"	C, <i>usual quality</i>	"	10d.	" 70/-
"	"	D, <i>good saleable</i>	"	9d.	" 65/-
"	"	Raspberry Flavour, tinted	"	1/2	" 80/-
"	"	Lime Fruit Flavour	"	1/2	" 80/-
"	"	Lemon Flavour	"	1/2	" 80/-

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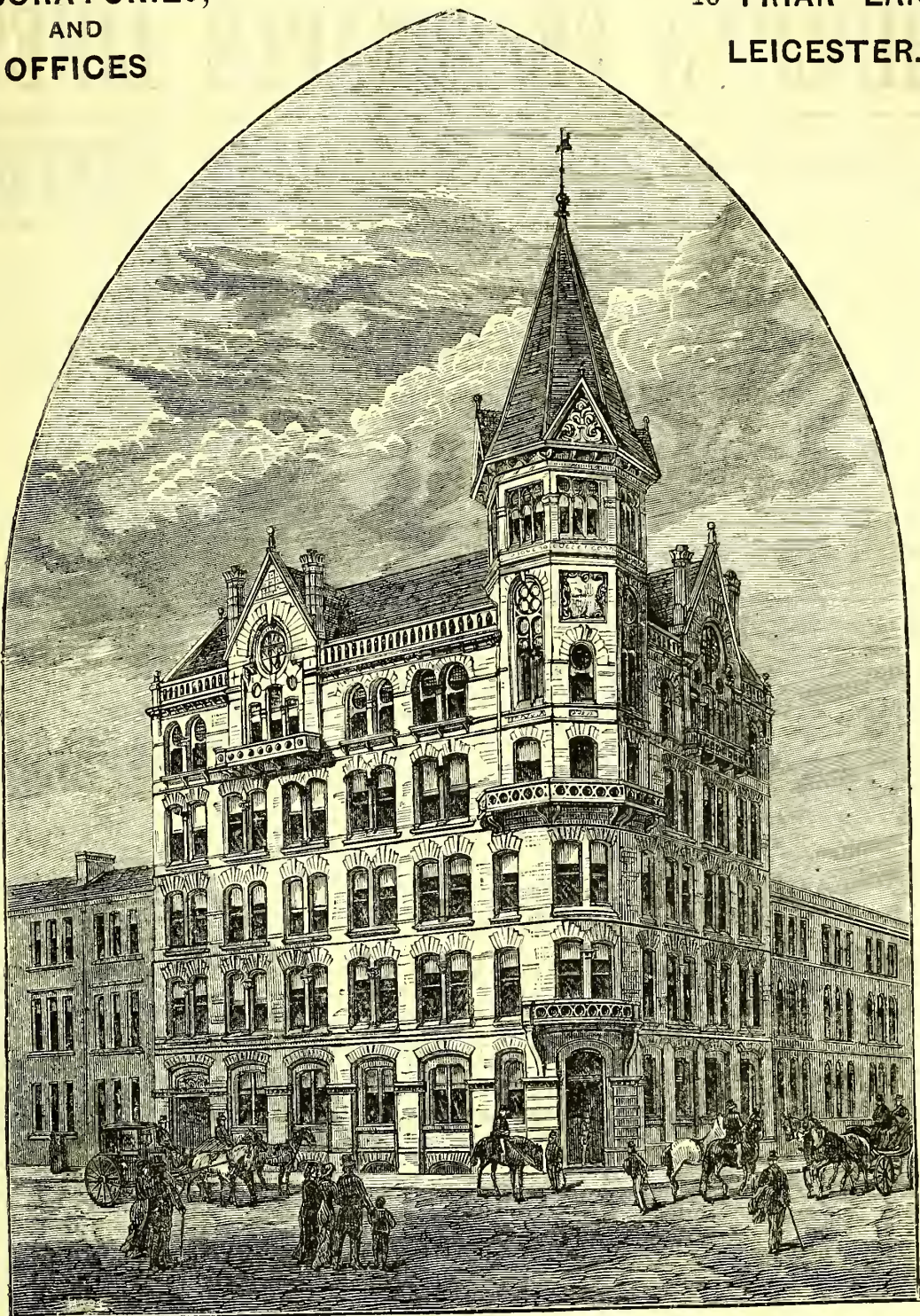
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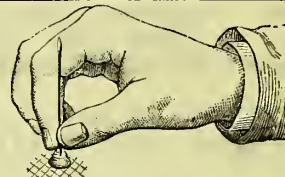
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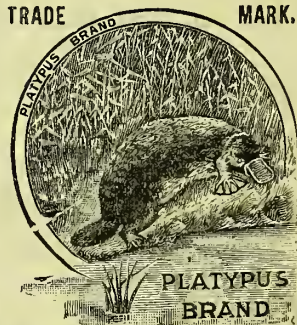
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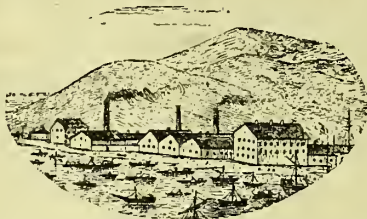


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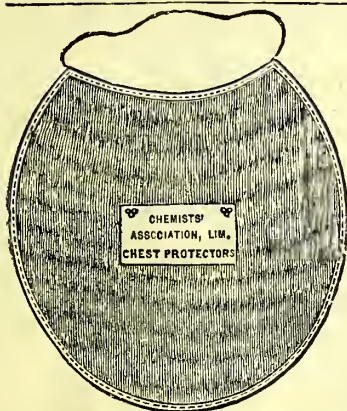
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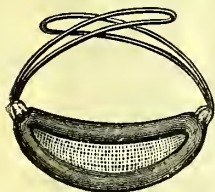
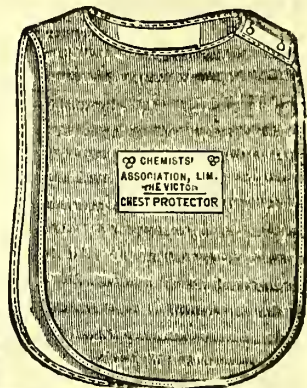
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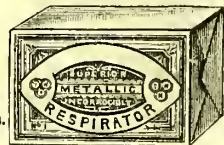
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Made from the Softest Natural Undyed Lamb's Wool incorporated with the Fur of the Grey Coney, and adjudged by the Trade and its press to be

"AN IDEAL CHEST PROTECTOR."

PRICES:—

	No.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Single	...	5/6	6/6	9/-	12/-	15/6	20/-	25/-	per doz.
Double	...	12/-	15/-	20/-	25/6	34/-	42/6	52/-	"
Vest Shape...		16/6	22/6	30/-	37/6	46/6	58/6	70/-	"



SOLPORT BROS.

66 Shaftesbury St., New North Road,

LONDON, N.



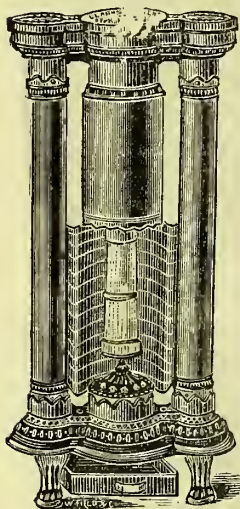
AND OF ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE SALE OF
"THE SYPHON" (REGISTERED TITLE) **HYGIENIC CONDENSING GAS HEATING-STOVES**
 (CLARK'S PATENT).

A Necessary for all Invalids. A Comfort to Everybody.

NO FLUE REQUIRED. FREE FROM SMELL OR SMOKE.



All injurious vapours are reduced to harmless liquid inside the Stove, and passed out at foot into a tray provided for that purpose.

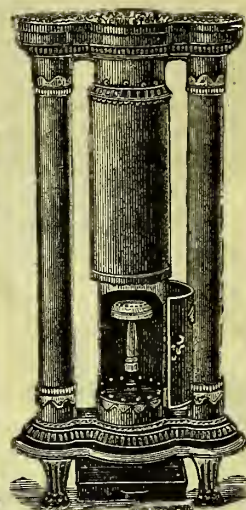
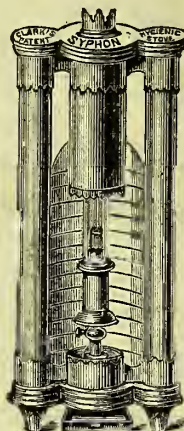
For use in Hospitals, Sick Chambers, Bedrooms, Halls, Conservatories, Schools, Shops, &c.



They give a Pure, Equable, and Agreeable Heat, which can be graduated and sustained at the will of the user.

Specially suitable for patients suffering from Bronchial affections, as a moist atmosphere is obtainable when required.

For Terms, Particulars, and Prices, apply to



S. CLARK & CO., Patentees and Makers, Syphon Works, Park Street, ISLINGTON, LONDON, N.

Telegraphic Address—"SYPHON STOVES LONDON." Wholesale Agents—Messrs. MAW, SON & THOMPSON, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.

BEWARE OF COPYISTS.

Established 1840.

AWARDED OVER 40 PRIZE MEDALS.

THREE GREAT

Day & Sons, Grewe.

ANIMAL MEDICINES

THE "PURIFIED" DRIFFIELD OILS,

Commonly called "Day's Oils,"
 "Day's Black Oils."

For Wounds of all kinds in all animals.
 For Saddle & Stake Wounds & Cracked Heels.
 For Sore Teats and Swollen Udders in Cows.
 For Anointing in bad Lambing and Calving.

Price 2s. 6d. and 6s. per Bottle.

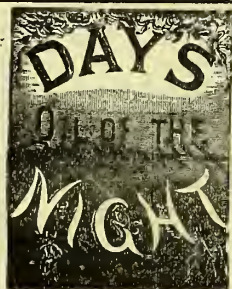
SHAKE THE BOTTLE WELL BEFORE USING
DAY & SONS BLACK DRINK
 DIRECTIONS FOR USE
 FIT FOR ANYTHING
 Cures Colic and Colds in Horses and Cattle, Debility, Chills, Fatigue, and Diarrhoea.
 1/8 per bottle, or 1/9 per dozen.
 ADDRESS ONLY
DAY & SONS, CREWE, CHESHIRE

THE RED DRINK
 OR
COW DRENCH.

Cures Fever and Costiveness in Cattle.
 Cleanses and Cools the Blood and System.
 For Red Water, Indigestion, and Yellows.
 Cures Bad Cleansing & prevents Milk Fever.
 Price 12s. per dozen Packets.

The "EWE DRENCH" acts as above for Sheep. 3s. 6d. per doz.

BEWARE OF COPYISTS.



What's Good for Rheumatism?
DAY'S OIL OF THE NIGHT.

The People's Embrocation for Sprains, Muscular Weakness, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Cramp, Sore Throat from Cold, Sciatica, &c., and all Aches, Pains, and Soreness.

Send for "Day's Oil of the Night" terms, framed to prevent CUTTING.

CHEMISTS CAN HAVE A SINGLE BOTTLE DIRECT.

Price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. per Bottle.

DAY & SONS, CREWE, CHESHIRE.



BARCLAY & SONS, LIMITED. SEAMLESS ENEMAS.

RELIABLE QUALITY.

BEST ENAMELLED (Black only).

In Oval Cloth Boxes, complete, per doz. .. 33/-
In Cedar Boxes " " " " .. 29/-

'BLACK SEAMLESS SHAPE

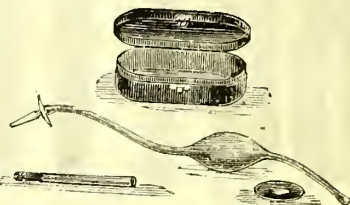
(Not Enamelled).

In Cedar Boxes, complete, per doz. .. 24/-

"HYGIENIC" ENEMAS

(Black), with Flexible Pipe.

In Oval Cloth Box, per doz. .. 30/-



95 FARRINGTON ST., LONDON, E.O.

AS A POLISH THE CLEANEST, BRIGHTEST, AND BEST.

PYN-KA

THE POLISHING TABLET (Unsurpassed). **AWARDED GOLD MEDAL.**

Cleans with a Brilliant Polish Brass, Copper, Silver, Gold, White and other Metal, Electroware, Glassware, and other domestic articles. For Restaurants, Hotels, Bars, and Bicyclists.

TESTIMONIAL FROM A LADY.—"Your 'PYN-KA' Sample is the best I have tried, and we shall use no other cleaning preparation in our house. It will, I am convinced, supersede all other Polishing Pastes."

For Wholesale Terms apply to
the Sole Vendors—

THE PYN-KA SYNDICATE, LIMITED. 41 LORD ST., LIVERPOOL.

DAY, SON & HEWITT'S NEVER FAILING HORSE, CATTLE & SHEEP MEDICINES.

THE CHEMICAL EXTRACT.

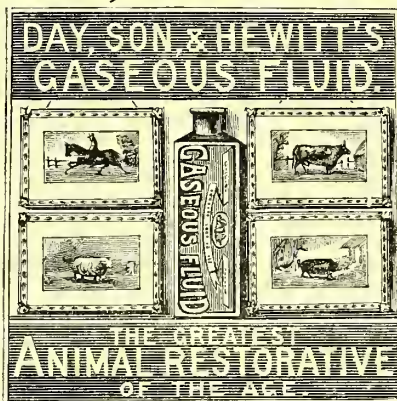
or Kicks, Cuts, Bruises, Sore Withers Swellings, Strains of Ligaments and Tendons, Saddle Galls, &c. It rapidly relieves Straining and Painful after Calving and Lambing, and is the remedy for Swollen Udders and Sore Teats.

Price 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 7s.
per Bottle.

THE CASEODYNE,

Used as Laudanum for parturition in Mares, Cows, and Ewes, when there is great pain exhibited with feverish symptoms. Highly beneficial for Inflammatory Colic or Enteritis, and for severe forms of Diarrhoea.

Price 3s. 6d. per Large Bottle.



For Fret, Colic, or Gripes in Horses, Hoven or Blown Sheep, and General Debility in Stock; of exceptional value for Colds, Chills, Scour, Diarrhoea, and weakly Lambs and Calves.

Price 1s. 9d. per Bottle. 20s. per doz.

THE RED DRENCH.

For Colds, Indigestion, Costiveness, Yellows, Surfeits, Loss of Oud, Pleurisy, Hide-bound, Red Water, &c. Admirably adapted for cleansing and checking feverish symptoms in Cows and Ewes after a bad time of Calving or Lambing.

Price: for Cows, 13s. per doz. ; for
Ewes, 3s. 6d. per doz.

THE BRONCHOLINE.

For Husk or Hoose in Heifers, Calves, Sheep and Lambs, also Tape-worms in Tega. No parasite can exist in the windpipe or air-passages after the blood has been impregnated with this worm-destroying medicine.

Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

**THE ORIGINAL
STOCK-BREEDER'S MEDICINE CHESTS,**

For Horses, Cattle, and Sheep. Prices, £1 8s. 9d. and £2 16s. 6d.

**THE ORIGINAL
HORSE-KEEPER'S MEDICINE CHESTS,**

For all ailments in Horses. Prices, £1 10s. and £2 17s. 6d.

ROYAL ANIMAL MEDICINE MANUFACTORY, 22 DORSET ST., LONDON, W.

Liberal Discount to Foreign Buyers.

Trade Terms and full particulars on application.

Attractive Show-cards and Handbills sent with each order.

BOTTLES

Write for revised Price List of Dispensing Bottles, &c.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

Special Quotations for Large Quantities

E. YOULDON,
EAST LONDON GLASS BOTTLE WAREHOUSE,
36, 38, & 40 Great Garden Street.
WHITECHAPEL, LONDON, E.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

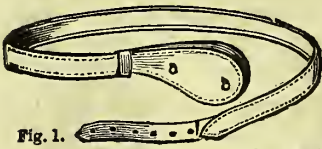


Fig. 1.

TRUSSES.



Fig. 2.

The Best and Cheapest Trusses of all kinds in the Wholesale and Export Market are manufactured by

LINDSEY & SONS.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENDERS, AND SURGICAL BANDAGES OF ALL KINDS.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT. THE LARGEST SHIPPERS IN THE TRADE.

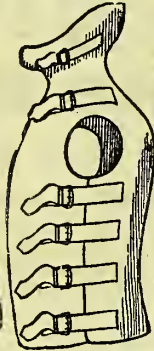
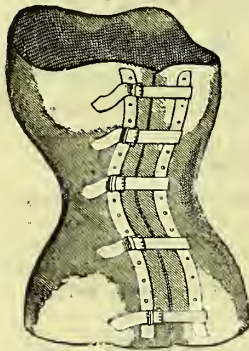
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST POST FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

32 LUDGATE HILL, and 40 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

COCKING'S ADAPTABLE PORO-PLASTIC JACKETS AND SPLINTS. Patentee and Sole Manufacturer, J. T. COCKING, PLYMOUTH.

Jacket.

Cervical Jacket, No. 1. Cervical Jacket, No. 3.



JACKET

(In cases of slight deformity)
INSTRUCTIONS
FOR MEASUREMENT
Circumference at axilla.
waist.
hips.

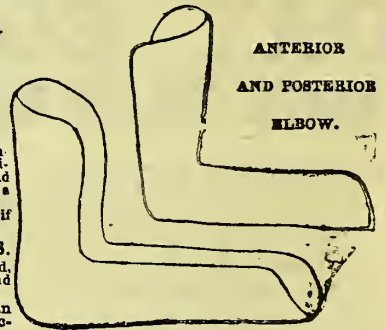
Length from axilla to great trochanter.

In severe angular cases circumference over apex of curve, position of ditto, and contour should be given; in lateral cases a description of the case. In all cases it must be stated if for male or female.

CERVICAL JACKETS.

Same measurements required, and circumference at neck, and length from neck to axilla.

Any part of the Jacket can in the process of manufacture be left soft.



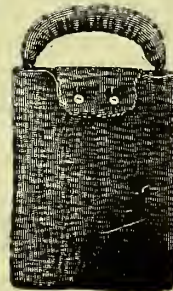
A FULL LIST OF SPLINTS AND PORO-PLASTIC IN SHEETS MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SCHUTZE'S IMPERISHABLE HOT-WATER BOTTLES



REGISTERED

NO. 196646.



These are made in Nickel Tin, which is Rust-Proof and always keeps bright, and covered in the finest quality Plush.

The special feature of this bottle is, viz., "ITS IMPERISHABLE NATURE," which will recommend it in preference to India-rubber Bottles, and especially so for export to extreme climates.

Sold in Covers complete, in 3 sizes.

No. 1.	9½ × 6½ × 2 inches ..	5/6 each.
" 2.	10 × 7 × 2 " ..	6/9 "
" 3.	11 × 7½ × 2 " ..	7/9 "

Subject to Discount as usual.

36a ALDERSGATE ST.,
LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic Address—"ODORATORS LONDON."

GLASS BOTTLES.

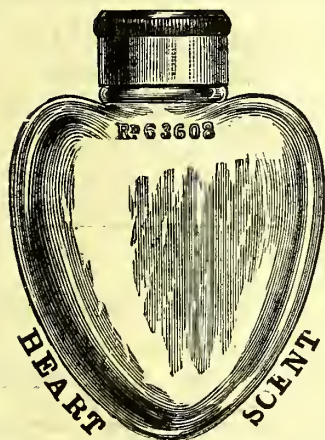
TO WHOLESALE AND EXPORT BUYERS.

DISPENSING BOTTLES of best quality, in White Flint or all the best and newest tints. **VIALS**.—White Flint or Coloured, in all shapes and sizes. **FEEDING BOTTLES**.—Plain mouths or Screw Stoppers, in White or Green Flint. **LIME CREAMS AND KALIS** of all sizes. **ESSENCE BOTTLES** of every description, Plain or Stoppered. **MALT EXTRACT BOTTLES**, in Actinic Green, Amber, Dark Blue, or White Flint.

TO FOREIGN AND COLONIAL BUYERS.

Having recently erected spacious Warehouses, we are enabled to give special attention to packing Goods for Export. Only experienced Packers employed.

E. A. HEARN & CO., WHOLESALE & EXPORT GLASS BOTTLE MANUFACTURERS, ECLIPSE GLASS WORKS, CHATSWORTH ROAD, CLAPTON, LONDON, E.



R. H. BARRETT,

Flint Glass Bottle Works,

THE OVAL, CAMBRIDGE HEATH, LONDON, E.

THE HEART SCENT BOTTLE (Reg.), for Salts or Perfume.

Is most admirably adapted for pocket use, combining great beauty of design with the maximum of convenience.

Price, Plain or Fluted (in 5 GROSS lots):—12/6 per gross. Assorted WHITE and COLOURED. N.B.—The Caps for these will be fitted, if desired, with indestructible washers, to resist the action of ammonia, which destroys cork in a short time.

METAL SCREW-CAPPED LINES, in White Flint, Actinic Green, or Amber. The Best Bottle for Glycerine or Pills. Prices: 1 oz. 13/6, 2 oz. 15/-, 3 oz. 18/-, &c. per gross.

Chemists' and Perfumers' Bottles in great variety, Plain or Stoppered.

Orders may be sent to the **PRINCIPAL WHOLESALE HOUSES.**

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—"FOREFRONT LONDON"

[3]

Registered Trade Mark.

BEST FLINT DISPENSING
BOTTLES, WHITE, BLUE, OR
GREEN TINT, AMBER
AND ALL OTHER
COLOURS.



Number 26866.

HAND MADE SHOP-ROUNDS.
OPAL, FLINT, AND
TURQUOISE BOXES.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN
TO PROPRIETARY
BOTTLES.

Owing to the steady and continuous increase in their business, and especially the enormous influx of trade they have experienced from Home and Colonial buyers during the last two or three years, the Proprietors of the above Brand of all shaped Dispensing and other Bottles have just completed an enlargement of their Works, which are now doubled in size, and capable of turning out very large quantities of Bottles at shortest notice.

The "W" Brand productions can be obtained only through Wholesale London Houses.

DISPENSING BOTTLES.

WEST LONDON DEPOT.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

Wholesale Merchants,
AND
CHEAPEST HOUSE IN LONDON.

JOHN P. BARRADELL & CO.
16 Paddington Green, LONDON, W.
PRICES ON APPLICATION.

GLASS BOTTLES

GOOD AND CHEAP.

From Stock
in London or
direct from
the Works.

THE NEW SHAPE FLATS,
with Rounded Edges; or the Ordinary Shape.
6 and 8 oz. 8/6 per gross.
3 and 4 oz. 7/6 "
Plain or Graduated.
These are highly recommended.

THE NEW SHAPE FLATS,
with Rounded Edges; or the Ordinary Shape.
Very Superior Quality. Crystal-blue Tinted.
6 and 8 oz. 10/- per gross.
3 and 4 oz. 9/- "
Plain or Graduated.

I. ISAACS & CO., Glass Bottle Manufacturers,
25 Francis St., Tottenham Court Rd., LONDON, W.C.
Established 60 Years. Bankers—London and Westminster Bank.

HORN & SON

OFFICES FOR BRITISH AND FOREIGN

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS,
SOMERSET CHAMBERS, 151 STRAND, LONDON
(NEXT TO SOMERSET HOUSE).

Guide to New Patent Law and Registration gratis.

HAND-PICKED GUM ARABIC.

Wholesale and Export Druggists before buying elsewhere should apply to

FREDK. FINK & CO.

10 & 11 MINCING LANE, LONDON, E.C.

**MORISON'S PILLS,
POWDERS, AND OINTMENT.**

WHOLESALE—

33 EUSTON ROAD, LONDON.**BURNS EMBROCATION**

The favourite rubbing for Athletes, Cyclists, and Sportsmen.

1/1, 2/9, and 4/6; 10/, 24/, and 40/- per dozen net.

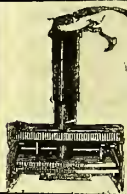
Of all London Wholesale Houses, or direct from

H. BURN, 7 to 9 Gresham St., LONDON, E.C.

1 doz. 1/1 sent carriage paid in United Kingdom for P.O. 10/.

A NOVEL IDEA. VERY PROFITABLE.**TOM BROOKS'S "SANOSCENT"**

Is a Solid Perfumed Disinfecting Tablet, retaining its virtue for years.
Emits sweet, balmy odour. Eradicates Fleas and Moths. Each in a
Japanese Basket. Retail 2d., or 4 baskets in outer for 6d. Trade 12s. gross,
3 gross Carriage paid. Sample 2 doz., Post Free, 2/-.

TOM BROOKS, CHEMIST, HORNSEY, LONDON, N.**INDIARUBBER STAMPS**

For all purposes and in all styles.

Self-Inking Stamps, as Illustration, from 2/- each
Chemists' Prescription and Dating Stamp
of all kinds, Brass Seals for Wax, Stencils,
Dies, &c. Price and Pattern Sheets post free.

J. BERKLEY, 8 LIVERY ST., BIRMINGHAM.**BUSH'S LIQUID BEEF**
(REGISTERED).Please note Signature across
Registered Label—*A.P. Bush & Co.*

Of all Wholesale Houses, or direct from Sole English Depôt,

A. P. BUSH & CO., 1 Gresham Buildings, LONDON, E.C.

Showcards, &c., on application.

FINEST CRUSHED LINSEED.

£15 per ton, 17s. per cwt., 9s. per 56 lbs., in bags;
27s. for 36 2-lb. Tins; carriage paid within 200 miles.

WALTER GRAHAM & CO.

PURVEYORS TO HER MAJESTY,

HEADLEY OIL MILLS, GREENWICH**PRECIPITATED CHALK, WHITEST AND
PUREST.**

CHEAPEST SELLERS IN THE MARKET.

ALSO CHEMICALS, DRUGS, AND OILS.

APPLY TO
AUG. LEVERMORE & CO., 8 LIME STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE "MORSTADT" Cachets

Are the most digestible, flexible, and elegant Cachets in the market, and
are fast replacing all competitors. The Cachets are made to hold from
3 to 18½ grains Quinine or Salicylic Acid.

"MORSTADT" OACHET CLOSING APPARATUS, to easily, cleanly,
and speedily close 12 Cachets at one operation, from 12s. to 30s.
SMALL APPARATUS, to fill and close 1 Cachet at a time, 2s. 6d. each.

THOMAS CHRISTY & CO., 25 Lime St., London, E.C.**"SILVERY WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL"
TRADE MARK.
TOOTH STOPPING**

P. A. STEVENS, Surgeon-Dentist,
72 MANSFIELD ROAD, N.W.,
SOLE PROPRIETOR AND MANUFACTURER.

Registered—No. 3745.
Special Terms to Wholesale Houses for Sheet or Sticks stamped with their own name.
A sample box of 3d. sticks sent post free for 12 stamps. Price list and sample free.

EUCALYPTUS OIL.

GENUINE AUSTRALIAN OIL, pure, bright, and of a pale straw colour.

APPLY TO THE IMPORTERS,

FLETCHER, FLETCHER & STEVENSON

21 MINCING LANE, LONDON, E.C.

PUREST CHLOROFORMGuaranteed free from all injurious impurities. The
Purest in the World.

SEND FOR ANALYSIS AND TESTIMONIALS.

**SALAMON & CO., LD., CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS,
RAINHAM, ESSEX.****NICHOLL'S BLOOD PILLS.**

1/1½ 2/9 4/6

Wholesale of Messrs. NEWBERRY & SON, LYNCH & CO., BARCLAY & SONS,
EDWARDS & SON, SANGER & SONS, HOVENDEN & SONS, London; Messrs.
EVANS, Liverpool; Messrs. RAIMES & Co., York.

NICHOLL'S MEDICAL HALL, 25 HIGH STREET, BELFAST.**EADE'S
GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS**

Are the safest and most effectual remedy advertised for

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, AND ALL MUSCULAR PAINS.**GEORGE EADE, 72 GOSWELL RD., E.C.**

Counter Bills and Show Cards on application.

GEORGE HAYNES & CO.
Hampstead Cotton Mills, Stockport,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BLEACHED & ABSORBENT COTTON WOOLS

GREY WOOL, COLOURED WOOLS, & JEWELLERS' SHEETS.
Two GOLD MEDALS, Two SILVER MEDALS, and DIPLOMA OF HONOUR.
The Highest Awards given to any Cotton Wool Manufacturers.

Telegraphic Address—"HAYNES, STOCKPORT."

Bromley's Gout & Rheumatic Pills

Established 1867.
WILL CURE.

CHEAPEST.
MOST
PROFITABLE.

Not Sold under
price on box.

Send Hand-bill
or Labels.

FREE Printing of Chemists' own Bills.
46 Sir Thomas's Buildings, Liverpool, Eng.

DR. MACK'S

COUGH ELIXIR.

Prepared only by J. McGEARY,
194 Camberwell Grove, LONDON, S.E.

MUMFORD'S

CONCENTRATED CORDIAL ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

For 30 years has not been equalled for its prompt action in relieving pain from Gout, Indigestion, Nervousness, Hysteria, Flatulency, &c. In bottles, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., obtainable through Sanger, Barclay, Edwards, &c.; or from the

SOLE PROPRIETOR,

5 BATHURST STREET, HYDE PARK, LONDON, ENGLAND.

RAYBOULD'S FURNITURE POLISH

BRIGHTENS FURNITURE WITH LITTLE LABOUR.

In Tins—1d., 7/- gross. Stone Bottles—1d., 8/- gross; 3d., 2/- dozen; 6d., 4/- dozen; 1s., 7/- dozen. It is sure to please and increase your trade. Every Chemist should send for Sample order, 6 dozen assorted as required, Carriage Paid, P.O.O. or Cheque, payable to

FLESHER RAYBOULD, REFORM WORKS, DUDLEY.



E. H. THIELLAY'S (Registered 1867)

EUCALYPTIA.

From "Eucalyptus Globulus." An authentic regenerator of the hair, instantly stopping its falling off, and is invaluable for hairdressing; a safeguard in epidemic times, protecting surrounding the respiratory functions from malarious and vitiated emanations. In Bottles at 2/6, 3/6, 4/6, 7/-, 10/-, &c.

All Wholesale Houses, or direct from

E. H. THIELLAY,
Parfumeur-Chimiste, Amersham Park, New Cross, LONDON.
(SHOW ROOMS AT CHARING CROSS HOTEL.) [2]

TO LET

ESTABLISHED 1775.

ALFRED WHITE & SONS,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

Manufacturers of Acids, Æthers, Sp. Æther. Nit., Sp. Ammon. Arom., Liq. Ammon., Soldering Solution, &c., and reparations of Alum, Animal Charcoal, Antimony, Baryta, Bismuth, Strontia, Zinc, &c.

CASTLE STREET, SAFFRON HILL, E.C.

Works:—WEST DRAYTON, MIDDLESEX.

Telegraphic Address:—"ETHERMETHYLATED LONDON."

HARROLINE PILLS.

The Great Harrogate Tonic.

An unfailing Cure for Poverty of Blood, Anæmia, Chlorosis, and every form of Debility arising therefrom.

1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

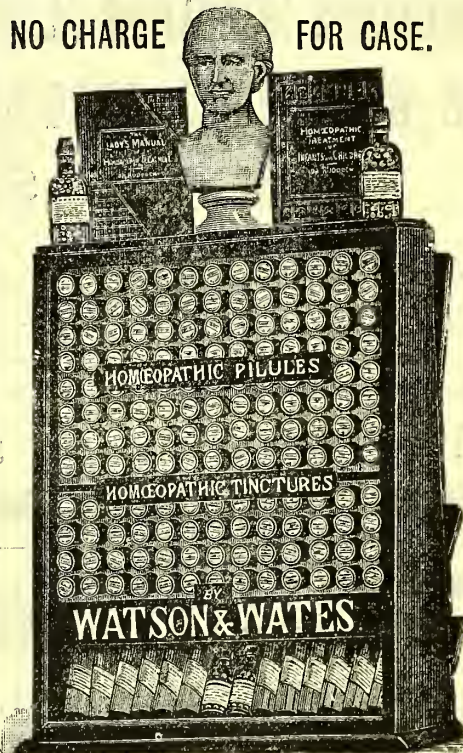
WHOLESALE FROM THE

HARROLINE PILL CO.
HARROGATE.

FULL PARTICULARS & TERMS ON APPLICATION



NO CHARGE FOR CASE.



SPECIAL PRICES TO LARGE BUYERS.

WATSON & WATES, 93 Leadenhall Street, LONDON, E.C.

INVITE YOUR INSPECTION

AT BAY 9, GALLERIES,
BREWERS' SHOW, ISLINGTON,
OCTOBER 24th to 28th, or

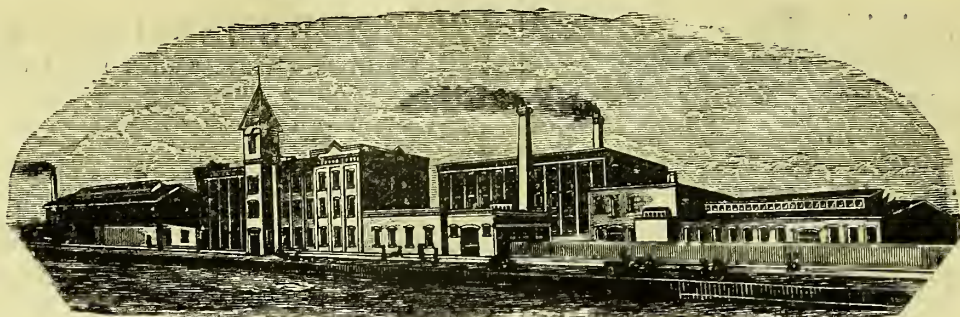
GARDNER'S
'RAPID' SIFTERS & MIXERS

Single or Combined Machines. Many sizes will be on view.

GARDNER, Engineer, &c., GLOUCESTER.

£3 : 3 : 0 COMPLETE.

CONTENTS TO VALUE.
Or PRESENTED GRATIS with an opening order to amount.
Chemists' own selection of medicines may be made.
Pills and Tinctures at 3s. 6d. doz.



SEABURY PHARMACAL LABORATORIES, EAST ORANGE, N.J.

SOLE PROPRIETORS

SEABURY & JOHNSON

(GEORGE J. SEABURY, *President*; G. W. HOPPING, *Treasurer*; ALFRED H. MASON, *Secretary*).

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pharmacopœial, Medicinal, and Surgical

PLASTERS

(In Rubber Combination),

AND

SURGEON'S ISINGLASS PLASTER, COURT PLASTERS, &c.

COTTON WOOL, LINT, SURGICAL DRESSINGS, ANTISEPTICS,

AND

SURGICAL SPECIALITIES.

Our Goods may be obtained from any of the Wholesale Houses by specifying Seabury's, or from our warehouse in London, where we hold a complete stock.

The highest proof of the position that has been justly earned by us is that we have received
FORTY-FIVE HIGHEST AWARDS over all American and European Competitors.
PURVEYORS TO THE ARMIES AND NAVIES OF SEVERAL NATIONS.

SEABURY & JOHNSON,

46 Jewin Street, LONDON, E.C.

CONTRACTORS TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.